Book Reviews

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THE FOREST LOVERS.*

I.

THIS work, for any one of several solid reasons, must be regarded as of very unusual interest.

In the matter of style alone, it is an achievement, an extraordinary achievement. Such a piece of English prose, saturated and racy with idiom; compact and warm throughout as living human tissues; vigorous and pliant as a spring bough; as clear to the thought and as winsome to the ear, in all its depths and shallows, as a long woodland brook; and so flowing ever naturally on and on, whithersoever led or wheresoever needed—such a piece of English prose, in these passing days of trailed traditions, well deserves to be set apart for grateful study and express appreciation. It might even be hailed as one more current sign of calmer, nobler times ahead for our hurried and harried art of literature, when the artificer of words and ideas, the artificer of life itself, the novelist, will go about his labors as the artificer of old went to his priceless metal work and his textile: not in breathless haste to be done with it, but breathless with suspense and delight over his own handiwork, over his own creations.

For assuredly, after all, the palpable and crowning excellence of this writer's style, as of the story itself, is his frank devotion to what he is going to do and his perfect faith in his own manner of doing it. This love of the worker for his work, his absolute confidence in himself and in you and in his story, the authority with which he says: "Here is a book that must be written and I am the only person to write it," take possession of you on the first page and never release you until the last. So that no matter whither he must go or what labors he must perform, it is all nothing but happiness to him—and it is all nothing but pleasure to you. Long may such ardor, such love, such faith last him; for no great book was ever born of less than these, and if so few great books are written nowadays, it is because of these deepest things the writers of them have so little.

As to the mere story that he had to tell, in naked truth it is centuries old. Element by element, adventure after adventure, turn by turn, it has all been recounted in how many volumes, in how many lands! What are all these doings and undoings of his young knight *Prosper Le Gai* and the others but as one more cluster of grapes, belatedly gathered from the ancient Vine of Romance—that mighty vine which grew to such astonishing maturity in European soil ages ago but has never yet ceased bearing

* *The Forest Lovers, a romance.* By Maurice Hewlett. Author of *Earthwork out of Tuscany*, etc. The Macmillan Company.

either there or—through its many shoots—in other literatures? What is it, then, that makes the story new, modern, significant in tendency? What is it that gives to this cluster from the immemorial vine a flavor so fresh, a bloom so truly of our own, and not of any earlier, vintage? One thing—and that of radical importance. This tale of chivalry is wholly unlike the typical mediæval tale of chivalry by reason of its view of human life in relation to Nature. In the older literature of this kind, Nature had no vital place in the story and man no vital place in Nature. Here is the first piece of work of the sort, known to the writer, in which these two necessities are fundamentally and artistically considered. The philosophy of the narrative is never apart from the philosophy of the earth. The characters are earth-born. The courses of their lives no more flow onward undirected by this fact than a river can rise out of its bed. And not only does there reign throughout the book this wholly modern scientific valuation of human life in its relation to Nature, but all this part of the work is done with passionate fondness and a truly marvelous beauty. Such descriptions of landscape, often achieved by a single stroke or a few details; such freshness, such vividness, such surety of insight, such loving knowledge—to what recent novel can one turn and say that therein the like has been done before? If I may speak in my own person, as expressing merely my own conviction, I can truly say that in the matter of interpreting Nature there are passages in this book that I have never seen surpassed in prose fiction. And when Nature can thus invade and overrun the erewhile barren, sterile, neglected wastes of the mediæval romance, what hand will long be able to keep the living edges of her growth from hiding or softening the newest brick and mortar of the realistic novel?

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

II.

IF one were looking for confirmation of the impression that realism in its extreme form has had its day in contemporary literature, he would readily find it in two works which have recently appeared, one in Germany and the other in England. Hauptmann's *Sunken Bell* is not only boldly conceived in the romantic spirit, but is also charged with symbolism; a notable work of the imagination from every point of view, and of great significance in the spiritual history of the time. In his introduction to *The Forest Lovers*, Mr. Maurice Hewlett expresses the hope that the reader will not ask him what the tale means, or if it has a moral. "I rank myself," he says, "with the historian in this business of tale-telling, and consider that my sole affair is to hunt the argument dispassionately." If the story has a secondary meaning, it is as completely hidden behind all manner of beauty of description and interest of incident and adventure as it is in "The Tempest;" for those who shrink from any kind of teaching the deeper meaning will have no terrors, for they will not be aware of it; for others, it will give the tale a richer background and a deeper beauty.

It is a bold stroke of romance from beginning to end, but there is no vagueness of aim or uncertainty of method in it. It touches the imagination from point to point like torches blazing in the enchanted and enchanting forest through which it moves in widening circles of interest and plot; but it has the concentration of energy and the well-defined movement which gives stories of the realistic temper, reality and vividness.

A certain young knight, of a high heart and complete ignorance of the world sets forth from the castle of his fathers in quest of those adventures which invite generous youth because they make place for its energy and its idealism. Prosper le Gai "rode

with a song toward the West, following his own shadow, down the deep Starning lanes, through the woods and pastures of Parrox, over the grassy spans of the Downs, topping the larks in thought, and shining beam for beam against the new-risen sun. The time of his going out was September of the harvest; a fresh wet air was abroad. He looked at the thin blue of the sky, he saw dew and gossamer lie heavy on the hedgerows. All his heart laughed." And so this brilliant apparition of youth and life and purity, following the light of Adventure, entered the gloom of Morgraunt Forest and came straightway upon his quest and pursued it with such unflagging courage, charm and energy that never does the reader's interest lag behind the narrative. The manner of it recalls Sir Thomas Malory, and the world in which Prosper strives and thrives is the world of Merlin and Vivian and Galahad; but though this haze of remote romanticism lies about its horizons like a mysterious mist, the motives are contemporaneous. In that dim forest the drama has a fresh setting and novel incidents, but its sources of power are those deeper passions and ambitions which give all generations contemporaneous interest. The plot is boldly conceived and strongly sustained; the characters are vigorously drawn and are thrown into striking contrast; the incidents are manifold and, in that remoter world, they are unhackneyed even if not wholly novel. The story moves forward with a swinging gait, like the riding of men-at-arms across the open country; there are adventures and escapes, there are stratagems and encounters which stir the blood.

The Forest Lovers does not gain its deepest interest, however, from the obvious sources upon which the novel of adventure has drawn so often of late; that interest resides in the insight into the finer qualities of the men and women who move through the story in the tumult of passionate endeavor, or in the quietness of clear integrity. The most careless reader, bent only upon being entertained, will hardly miss the spiritual beauty which illuminates the love of Isoult for Prosper. And no reader will miss the beauty of the landscape in which the story is set. The forest is not the background of the tale; it is as much a part of it as incident or character. It gives it breadth, freshness, beauty of every kind. Like the Forest of Arden in "As You Like It," it interprets the human drama and brightens it. So great is its charm that one who is still under its spell may well hesitate to characterize it lest he unwittingly exaggerate. The description of the charcoal-burners reminds one of George Sand, not because the note of imitation is in it, but because it shows the same deep intimacy with nature, the same passionate sympathy with the mysterious life of field and forest. If *The Forest Lovers* had no other charm, the escape which it offers into the wild woodland, with its cool recesses, its herds of mottled deer, its mystery and elusive beauty would compel attention. It leads the reader far from the dusty highway; it is touched with the penetrating power of the imagination; it has human interest and idyllic loveliness.

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.*

THE appearance of Dr. Oppenheim's *The Development of the Child*, marks the beginning of a new method in child-study. The importance of the change is so great that, even if the book in itself were of merely ordinary value, the plan alone must define the beginning of a new epoch. Hitherto children have always been regarded as the same, to all intents and purposes, as adults. Both in body and mind the only differences that have been remarked between them are those for which mere size, strength and immaturity are responsible. "The child is father to the man" has been the controlling idea. And from what the child is, it has been thought, one ought to have the ability to see what the man is bound to be.

In the whole work of Rousseau, of Comenius, of Bacon, of educators all the way from Socrates to Froebel, one can see this idea through and through. The warp and woof of the common reasoning on the subject are mottled with the constant recurrence of this regular factor. This is one reason why the search for the ideal of the *normal child* has been so elusive. Whatever else has been done, in this respect at least progress has been limited. Herein lies one of the main claims to distinction of Dr. Oppenheim's work. Instead of taking a preconceived and academic view of what the child is, he has made a scientific comparison between the infant and adult; by a mass of analyses, weighings and measurings, he has been able to lay before us a clear and succinct conception of how the child differs from the grown-up standard. By a train of reasoning from which it is hard to get away, he has demonstrated the astonishing fact that in no respect are the two creatures alike, that they lay as far apart as does the caterpillar from the butterfly, into which it finally develops. He insists upon this view time and time again, and approaches the problem from so many different sides, that no important avenue is left untouched.

So long as this conception is true, the conclusions which he proceeds to draw from them are thoroughly logical. In doing this he takes up, one after the other, various of the most important questions in child-development. For instance, the fourth chapter discusses the relative importance in the child's development of heredity and environment. He holds that there is a very common misconception regarding the real scope of heredity. Most people believe that hereditary transmission ought to insure exact resemblance between parent and offspring, in mind as well as in body. That they fail to find this resemblance as a steady phenomenon does not seem very deeply to impress them. They know that plants produce similar plants, animals produce their like, and by a great bound of reasoning they concluded that children ought to be like their parents. The author shows the fallacy in all this; he shows that heredity controls those factors which are purely somatic, that questions of mind-growth and character-growth are quite different; for these latter mean reactions of the individual to his particular environment and nothing more. Worthiness and unworthiness, like virtue and vice, are not absolute qualities. And what is good in one time and place, may, at another, be quite different. In so far as a person is able to conform to the customs and ideals of his particular environment is he praised or blamed. As every one knows, these customs and ideals are constantly changing, and, therefore, they are far outside of the stable effects of heredity. As a part of the argument the author attacks the doctrine of the transmissibility of acquired characteristics; and as our civilization is artificial and purely acquired, he contends that it is no more a matter of inheritance than artistic

* *The Development of the Chi'd.* By Nathan Oppenheim, M.D. The Macmillan Company.

culture, an experienced taste in alcoholic flavor, or an exquisite discernment in literature and music. On the contrary, the particular atmosphere in which the child lives is the real means of determining what he will later come on to be. "Instead of saying, 'Like father, like son,' one rather should say, 'As the father lives, so lives the son.' The cases of worthy fathers having unworthy sons, are usually those where the parents evoke esteem for certain laudable traits, but at the same time all the necessary conditions for the full development of the children's characters are not thoroughly conserved. A man may be a brilliant mathematician, or a profound philosopher, without necessarily showing a fitting appreciation of the physical and mental needs of his family. Proficiency in one direction does not necessarily imply an equal proficiency in others, and a bankrupt in business may be a brilliant success in rearing offspring. * * * The trustworthiness of children depends upon the elements of environments, acting upon certain inherited conditions which go to create the qualities of thinking clearly and seeing straight."

The chapter on education is certainly an interesting and suggestive one. The author confines his attention almost entirely to the functions of the primary school which he believes are abused. Too often are children sent to school or kindergarten merely to relieve parents from caring for them. These institutions thus degenerate to a sort of adjunct of the nursery. The "teaching" which they provide shows most clearly that one of the main objects sought is conformity to the nursery idea rather than to the truly educational. There is even a strong doubt about the possibility of instructing young children in the way that will combine the requirements of normal, healthful growth with the demands of examiners. "The truth of the matter is that the ordinary infant is an exceedingly immature animal; that he is not only small and weak, but also he is unripe, he is undeveloped, his muscles and brain structure are imperfect, his power of coördination is very weak, and his sense perceptions are exceedingly limited. As he grows, his various faculties grow unevenly, slowly, by fits and starts. One may put various colors before him, but for a long time he is unable to discriminate between them; one may make various sounds, but he cannot distinguish what they are, nor in many cases hear them. One may give him opportunities to develop his sense of touch, weight and temperature, but at the same time one ought to know that one's efforts are as surely wasted as attempts to cultivate a sand heap." The author goes on to show what the true order of the child's development really is, what the needs of growth are, what studies or exercises are harmful and what beneficial. His criticism of the kindergarten is not only acute, but also is very helpful, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the theoretical as well as the practical needs of children.

The chapter on the place of religion in the development of the child is bound to awaken interest and thoughtful criticism. It is bold and yet tactful, strong and yet sympathetic. Dr. Oppenheim evidently has a high respect for intelligent and discerning religious belief; even more highly does he appreciate the good effects on the ordinary life of such a belief. But he seems firmly convinced that children are totally unable to form such a conception. Grown-up persons may be influenced by their religion in the finest way imaginable. They may be roused thereby to the highest efforts of heroic devotion. But, "however, true this may be of adults, it does not apply to the child, and attempts to force it upon him lead to clearly unfortunate results. Only after long years of development is he able to attain to the adult's religious view-point. His natural state puts him in the condition of a savage, who is incapable of attaining a fine religious feeling. The low form of emotions which he feels renders the abuses of re-

ligious feeling inevitable. His disposition is one of ignorance, of imperfectly constructed relations, of prone credulity. The crass idolatry, from which the world has in part struggled, will be the likeliest belief for his imagination to seize upon, and out of it he will construct the fabric of his religion. To him there is no inherent and reasonable distinction between falsehood and truth. He naturally inclines to superstition because its beliefs titillate his wonder-loving cast of mind. Without the restraints which mental maturity insures he is bound to fall into errors that his untried powers are sure to cause. It is just as easy for him to believe that God will kill bad little boys by a thunderbolt as it is to recognize the orderly workings of an electric current. There is no doubt that he would rather believe a tale of miracles than a recital of plain facts. A tale of fairies and dwarfs is just as real to him as the recital of holy events which concern the acts of the good angels and Satan." The author traces the growth of religion from its farthest known sources, its development in different ages and among various peoples and shows that in its noblest form it is the result of an arduous evolution which requires a finely organized and carefully trained mind to understand. He makes a strong plea for the proper use and observance of religion and demonstrates convincingly the harm that must come to children and the cause of the best religious interests by forcing upon the little ones a method of emotional activity that is not proportioned to their years. On the other hand, he believes that the only similar training which is fitted for children is that of ethics, pure morals. And he justifies his belief by the fact that concrete demonstration should always precede theoretical reasoning and argumentation.

These examples of the author's method will do somewhat in giving an inkling of his plan, which certainly is scientific, interesting and notable. The chapters on the child criminal, on the child's reliability as a witness in suits-at-law, on the child-genius, and defective on the effect of institutional life, are each, in its way, worthy of careful attention. There is an undoubted need of such books, for they tend to sharpen one's sense of responsibility, of the sacredness of the trust involved in the care of children. Dr. Oppenheim has done more than give the findings of coldly scientific research. He has marked so plain a path in the manner of studying and controlling the phenomena of child-life that, in the future, every writer on this subject will be forced to take his words and views into account. Not among the least of praiseworthy characteristics is the utter absence of the mysticism and romance to which we have been so bountifully treated in many of the previous works touching on the subject of youthful development. Here one finds fresh, clear and logical thought, a pure style, a broad and feeling comprehension of the subject.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.*

THIS is an eminently readable review of the work of American men of letters from the earliest colonial times to the present day. It is the author's special design "to show how essentially American literature is an outgrowth of American life," hence the influence under which our writers have worked, and the influence they have in turn exerted in shaping our nationality, is her principal theme. Such a work is more interesting and far-reaching in its purpose than the preparation of a mere manual, and Miss Bates has achieved this purpose, bringing out clearly, so far as the limits of her work permit, the fact that our literature can be viewed as "the individual expression of an independent nation."

The subject is appropriately treated from the historical rather than the critical standpoint; because a clearly traced connection between the various phases of our development and of our intellectual expression, is the one test of the latter's vitality. The author's method of tracing this connection is two-fold. An entire chapter is devoted to the general aspects of American life, from the close of the Revolution to the present day, furnishing, at the same time, a clear, if brief, outline of our political history. Besides this, the whole book is pervaded by a running comment on historical and economic changes, and especially upon the social conditions under which each writer did his work. Without making this side of her work too prominent the author has made it distinctly practical. Our literature is seen in reality to "embody and interpret our history" and its data, thus bound into one organic whole, are easily retained in memory. This characteristic will recommend the book to the student, even while he finds it what is commonly called light reading. Certainly Miss Bates does not permit herself any depth of political or historical discussion. Holding to a vivacious, narrative style, she contrives to avoid anything that could be called dull by the most idle reader. Whether she sketches the social aspect of a period, whether she dwells on the life of one man, or whether she summarizes the contents of a novel, the author still manages to entertain as well as instruct. Her sympathetic touch is aided by a bright humor, and she presents warmly human pictures of men and their surroundings.

The book is appropriately divided into the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods and the National Era, the latter being treated under the three headings: poetry, prose thought and prose fiction.

The "Heroic Age" of our Colonial period was characterized by the personal narrative of dangers run and deeds accomplished. The first reports, letters and journals of the new world pioneers were rich material to the all-absorbing genius of the Elizabethan age. Shakespeare and Spenser drew inspiration from the great discoveries of their time and seized upon the hasty and inaccurate data that were sent home across the sea. They remain nevertheless our own priceless annals; material which our national poet will handle when he shall at last arise. The early military leaders, governors and divines whose writings have been preserved, wrote without artistic aims. Hence while we have abundant expression of the influence of the great discoveries on the cultured thought of Europe the records are meagre enough as to what was in the minds of those who were themselves the actors.

The "Provincial Age" of our Colonial period began later in Virginia which remained in closer relation to the mother country than in those colonies which were

*_American Literature._ By Katharine Lee Bates, Professor of English Literature, Wellesley. The Macmillan Company.

settled by the politically and religiously disaffected. Virginia, deriving her culture from Europe was no more creative than the others, however, and from none came any valuable literary production. Nevertheless those indefatigable and pious writers, the New England divines were preparing an intellectual inheritance for their descendants. Crabbed and pedantic and deeply tinged by superstition as was much of their writing, there nevertheless stirred in them that exalted acetic ideal which Calvinism inspires. A spiritual bent was given to New England life through this theological domination: a spirituality destined to find expression in transcendentalism and to yield a rich harvest in New England's men of letters.

Benjamin Franklin, whom Miss Bates happily calls "America's patron saint of commonsense," is the first and greatest writer of the Revolutionary Period. Besides his homely aphorisms and delightful autobiography there is little of note that has purely literary interest. Forensic and oratorical expression often rose to the rank of classic prose, our first statesmen being the most cultured gentlemen of the land. The Quaker, John Woolman, attained in his Journal "that beauty of simplicity, that absolute candor which is the goal of most studious art."

Miss Bates traces vividly that movement toward material enterprise for which the Nation's opportunity became so vast in the period after the Revolution. She points out how "the poetry of action tended to silence speech. What pen could keep pace with that westward onset, with rush of train and flash of telegraph, with our whorl of civil strife?" Indeed it may justly be a matter of surprise that in the close succession of conditions unfavorable to quiet thought and culture there should have developed what deserves the name of a national literature. For a half century the South—where there was most wealth and leisure—was silenced under the obligation to reserve imposed by its institution of slavery: and to some extent this incapability to perfect candor lamed literary expression in the North also. A larger proportion of New England's literary men rose into prominence rather as reformers than as artists. The first names among them are associated if not identified with abolitionism. But while the political and moral aspects of the Civil War inspired much that we still call our best poetry the conflict itself was a terrible drain on the nation's energy and must be counted chief among the obstacles to our literary development. "Four years of national agony, a public debt of nearly three thousand million dollars, a depreciated currency, the temporary ruin of southern prosperity and the sacrifice of nearly a million of our best and bravest lives, crowned by the matyrdom of Lincoln were the first items in the long bill of costs. Others have since come in as heavy pension charges, the social demoralization due to army life, the rapid growth of monopolies and a consequent breach between rich and poor; but Union and Emancipation could hardly be bought too dear."

Needless to outline Miss Bates' treatment of the national era after she has completed the historic thread. In presenting a series of charming biographies she covers all that must be embraced in a useful text-book.

In discussing present day writers Miss Bates has rather voiced the widest popular opinion of their works, and pointed out the tendencies of the various schools than ventured on a criticism of their merits.

H. BROOKS.

NEW WINDSOR, N Y.

GEORG BRANDES' CRITICAL STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE.*

DR. GEORG BRANDES, the most prominent of living Danish writers and an author and critic better known in France and Germany than in either America or England, has recently completed an interesting and exhaustive work in two solid-looking volumes, of which a translation is now published under the title of *William Shakespeare, A Critical Study*. Though Dr. Brandes has been writing for the last quarter of a century in his native Danish and in French and German, and though he occupies a dignified and conspicuous position among living Continental historians and critics, this is the first of his more important works to receive an English translation. Part of the present version has been prepared by Mr. William Archer, and the whole was completed under his supervision, while the proofs were revised by Dr. Brandes himself. Dryden in his *Prefaces*, first proclaimed the true greatness of Shakespeare to the reading world; Voltaire translated him into French, and spoke of him as a barbarian poet; the eighteenth century looked upon him as much with wonder as with admiration; but the modern conception of the greatest of all poets and of the perfect quality of his art dates from his expounding and interpretation by Coleridge, Hazlitt and Lamb. Since then a mountain of printed matter on all possible subjects connected with the man and his plays has been heaped up, while the actual, tangible material from which any biography can be evolved remains to-day practically what it was in 1623, when two of his actor friends issued the first folio of his plays, which purported to be "according to the true Originall Copies." Hence, the most painstaking and erudite of men to-day must work with old and oft-used material and with little hope of adding to our store of positive knowledge. The best that he can hope to do is to recombine his materials and show us the resultant whole in the light of his own personality. In the present volume the reader will not find the delicacy of style of Charles Lamb, not that peculiar charm due to the gentle Ella's power of absorbing and forgetting himself in his subject, nor will he find the literary quality of Coleridge, or anything of what Jeffrey called "the happy intoxication" of Hazlitt. And it is a curious fact that Dr. Brandes does not seem to be acquainted with the work of either Lamb or Hazlitt, while Coleridge is only mentioned two or three times in connection with some matters of minor importance. In some instances the Danish author builds a mighty superstructure of theory upon the slightest of foundations, as in his chapters on the Sonnets, and he sometimes takes for granted matters as to which there is at least a reasonable doubt; but the critical chapters in which he examines separately the various plays and some of the principal characters are full of shrewd comments, and all bear the impress of a strong and attractive personality. He gives evidence of a wide range of reading—in particular, of an intimate knowledge of the criticism of the scientific German school, and of many of the latest English authorities—and he has enthusiasm and reverence for his subject, and a power of concentration and arrangement that has enabled him to so piece together his materials as to make an always interesting narrative.

He begins by stating that the construction of a biography of Shakespeare is a feat difficult but not impossible. His book, as he says, was not written with the intention of describing Shakespeare's triumphant progress through the world, nor of telling the tale of his world-wide dominion. His purpose is to declare and prove that Shakespeare is not thirty-six plays and a few poems jumbled together and read *pêle mêle*, but a man

**William Shakespeare, A Critical Study.* By Georg Brandes. Reprinted from the New York *Sun*.

who felt and thought, rejoiced and suffered, brooded, dreamed and created. Ranging the plays, as nearly as may be, in their probable order of production, and reviewing Shakespeare's life work as a whole, he endeavors to give some image of the spiritual experience and the gradual intellectual development of which his work is the expression. In dealing with so intangible a personality as that of Shakespeare, ordinary critical methods are difficult of application. As to the productive spirits of our own day and of the past two centuries, we have, in most cases, no lack of trustworthy information. We possess their works practically as they themselves gave them to the press, we know their lives from their own accounts or those of their contemporaries, and in many cases we have their letters. On the other hand, we possess not a single letter of Shakespeare's, not a line of his manuscript works, and the only extant specimens of his handwriting consist of five or six signatures, of which one, on the British Museum copy of Florio's translation of Montaigne, is of doubtful authenticity. He died in 1616, and the first biography of him—which consists of a few pages only—was written in 1709. It is, perhaps, as well to quote here from Dr. Brandes the preliminary statement of a few of the things we do *not* know about Shakespeare. "We do not know for certain either when he left Stratford or when he returned to Stratford from London. We do not know for certain whether he ever went abroad, ever visited Italy. We do not know the name of a single woman whom he loved during all his years in London, we do not know for certain to whom his sonnets are addressed. We can see that, as he advanced in life, his prevailing mood became gloomier, but we do not know the reason. Later on, his temper seems to grow more serene, but we cannot tell why. We can form but tentative conjectures as to the order in which his works were produced, and can only with the greatest difficulty determine their approximate dates. We do not know what made him so careless of his fame as he seems to have been. We only know that he himself did not publish his dramatic work, and he does not even mention it in his will."

As against all this there exist a few documents, contracts and legal records, from which some more or less shadowy inferences and conclusions may be drawn. There are also one or two diaries kept by contemporaries, chief among which is the account book of an old theatrical manager and pawnbroker, which helps us to fix the date of production of some of the plays. In addition to these sources of information are those that are presented by tradition, of which the most important is the first tardy Shakespearean biography complied by Rowe from information received (among others) from Betterton, the actor, who, about 1690, went to Warwickshire for the purpose of collecting whatever oral traditions with regard to Shakespeare might still be gleaned in the district in which he had lived. We know from the records of Stratford-on-Avon that Shakespeare's father in 1552 was fined for having formed a great midden or dung heap outside his house in Henley street, and that, later on, he, with some other citizens, was again fined for the same misdemeanor. But it is doubtful whether we need very seriously consider Dr. Brandes' grave suggestion that, in all probability, it is to these defects of sanitation that Shakespeare's early death is to be ascribed. Shakespeare died in 1616, and at least fifty years later John Ward, the rector of Stratford, wrote, possibly in allusion to the marriage of the poet's daughter Judith to Thomas Quiney, a tavern keeper and vintner of the town: "Shakespeare, Drayton and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and, it seems, drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a feavour there contracted." We further know that John Shakespeare, the poet's father, gradually rose to a position of some importance in the town, being in turn one of the ale tasters, sworn to look to the quality of bread and beer; one of the four petty constables of the

town, chamberlain, alderman, and finally, high bailiff. In the chapters devoted to the poet's early life in Stratford, his marriage and the traditional adventure of the deer stealing, whippings and imprisonments, etc., Dr. Brandes simply recapitulates that which is familiar to the reader of every text-book on the subject written in recent years.

Far more interesting are his chapters on the London of Shakespeare's time, based largely on Holinshed's Chronicles' Hall and Stowe and the chapter on Shakespeare as actor and retoucher of old plays. London then was a town of 300,000 inhabitants, surrounded with trenches, walls and gates, with high-gabled, red-roofed, two-story wooden houses; its streets paved, but not yet lighted, and thronged with passers on foot or on horseback or in litters, but with as yet no kind of wheel traffic. There was but one bridge over the Thames, and central points of the town were the Exchange and St. Paul's Church, the latter of which was a meeting place and promenade for idlers, the hiring fair for servants and a sanctuary for debtors; while through all the streets could be heard the cries of 'prentices inviting custom and hawkers proclaiming their wares. There were no theatres in the city itself, they having been banished to the other side of the Thames, among the pits devoted to cock-fighting and bear-baiting and the other amusements of that day with which the actor had to compete. It is a curious fact, noted by Dr. Brandes, that tobacco is never mentioned in Shakespeare's works, though the people of his day gathered in the tobacco shops, where instruction was given in the new art of smoking, and the gallants actually smoked as they sat on the stage of the theatre. Between 1586 and 1592 all trace of Shakespeare is lost. From passages in contemporary writings we know that, partly as actor and partly as adapter of old plays for the use of the theatre, he had at the age of 28 become sufficiently prominent to be the object of the envy and hatred of some of his less successful rivals. The well-known allusion to Shakespeare which occurs in the pamphlet written on his deathbed by the dramatist Robert Greene, in which he is described as *Johannes factotum*, and, further, with a fine mixture of metaphor, as an upstart crow, with a "tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide," dates from August, 1592, while in December of the same year was issued the equally well-known recantation by Henry Chettle, who had published Greene's pamphlet, and thus deplored his indiscretion with regard to Shakespeare: "I am as sorry as if the originall fault had beene my fault because myselfe haue seene his demeanour no lesse ciuill than he excelente in the qualitie he professes. Besides diuers of worship haue reported his uprightnes of dealing which argues his honesty and his facetious grace in writing that aprooues his Art."

In 1632, as we learn from Prynne's *Histriomastix*, there were no fewer than nineteen permanent theatres in London, while more than a hundred years before the first theatre was built there had been professional actors in England. Priests and choir boys were the first actors of the middle ages, and, after them, came the mummers of the guild. None of these were, however, professional actors. They performed only at periodical festivals. By the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. the nobles began to establish their own companies of private comedians. Elizabeth began by prohibiting all dramatic representations, but sanctioned them subject to a censorship in 1560. In 1572 we find a statute declaring that all actors not attached to the services of some nobleman were rogues and vagabonds, and might be whipped out of any town they appeared in. The player who belonged to a company maintained by a nobleman was a servant, and wore a cloak bearing the arms of the family. He received no salary but was simply paid for each performance given before his patron. In order to play in the city itself, either in one of the great guildhalls or the open inn yards, the company to

which he belonged had to obtain sanction of the Lord Mayor for each performance, and hand over half the receipts to the city treasury. It was on account of the inconvenience arising from the advent of these players into the city itself that the corporation of London banished the theatres to the other side of the Thames, outside its jurisdiction. The players were followed by a train of loose, frivolous and rowdy characters, who crowded the streets and interfered with business, obstructed funerals and processions, and were a perpetual source of complaint to the peaceable burgesses. To the south of the Thames, on a stretch of land belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, arose the "Pope," the "Swan," the "Rose," and other playhouses, and here was opened in 1599 the celebrated Globe Theatre. There were two classes, one known as private and the other public theatres, in which the chief distinction seems to have been that private theatres were fully roofed and had seats in every part of the house, and could be used not only in the daytime, but by artificial light, while, in the public theatres, as in ancient Greece, only the stage was roofed. The days of performance were announced by the hoisting of a flag from the roof. The representation lasted, as a rule, from two hours to two hours and a-half. In the private theatres, the fashionable seats were on the stage, and these could be reached only through the players' tiring room. The orchestra, consisting of ten performers, playing lutes, oboes, trumpets and drums, occupied the upper proscenium box on the right. The amateurs, the noble patrons of the theatre, the fops and the author's rival dramatic poets carried on conversations on the stage, often sat directly in the way of the actors and continually called to the servitors of the theatre to bring them drinks and light their pipes. Movable scenery was unknown before 1660. When a tragedy was acted the stage was usually hung with loose tapestries of black, and blue hangings were used for a comedy. The imagination of the audience supplied the illusion. A placard, hung on one of the doors of the stage, informed the spectators as to the locality and quality of the scenes. When a battle was represented armies entered in triumph or were driven off in confusion through a single door.

"The alacrity of imagination on the part of popular audiences," says Dr. Brandes. "was unquestionably an advantage to the English stage in its youth." If an actor made a movement as though he were plucking a flower, the scene was at once understood to be a garden, as in Henry VI., where the adoption of the red rose and white rose as party badges is represented. If an actor spoke as though he were standing on a ship's deck in a heavy sea, the convention was at once accepted, as in the famous scene in "Pericles" (III., 2). Shakespeare, though he did not hesitate to take advantage of this accommodating humor on the part of his public, and made no attempt at illusive decoration, nevertheless ridiculed in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the meagre scenic apparatus of his time (especially, we may suppose, on the provincial stage), while in the prologue to his "Henry V." he deplores and apologizes for the narrowness of his stage and the poverty of his resources.

> Pardon, gentles all,
> The flat, unraised spirits that have dared
> On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
> So great an object. Can this cockpit hold
> The vast fields of France, or may we cram
> Within this wooden O the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?
> O, pardon! since a crooked figure may
> Attest in little place a million;

And let us, ciphers to this great accompt,
On your imaginary forces work.
Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confined two mighty monarchies.

These monarchies, then, were mounted in a frame formed of young noblemen, critics and stage-struck gallants, who bantered the boy heroines, fingered the embroideries on the costumes, smoked their clay pipes, and otherwise made themselves entirely at their ease.

The only extant drawing of the interior of an Elizabethan theatre is a sketch of the Swan executed in 1596 by Jan de Witt and recently discovered by Karl Gaedertz in the University Library at Utrecht. The oval-shaped threatre has three tiers of seats and an open pit. The stage of which the background is formed by the tiring house, is furnished with a single bench. Over the tiring house is a balcony. An elaborate description of the stage of Shakespeare's day is found in one of the novels of the German writer Tieck, and this reconstruction Dr. Brandes accepts as accurate. In the middle of the steep stage, according to the German writer, rose two wooden pillars, eight or ten feet high, supporting a sort of balcony. Three broad steps led from the front stage to the inner alcove under the balcony, which is sometimes open, sometimes curtained off, and which represented, according to circumstances, a cave, a room, a summer house, a family vault, etc. This structure offered a certain facility for effective groupings. Figures in front did not obstruct the view of those behind; it needed but few figures to fill the narrow inner stage, and groups gathered to the right and left of the main stage could, without an overstraining of the imagination, be supposed not to see each other. In strong contrast with the meagreness of the scenery and decorations was the lavishness of the costumes. From Henswell's diary we learn that a velvet coat might cost as much as £16, while in an inventory of the Lord Admiral's company in the year 1598 many splendid dresses are enumerated. On the other hand, up to the year 1600 the ordinary price of a play was from £5 to £6, which, as Dr. Brandes remarks, was scarcely more than the price of breeches to be worn by the actor who played the prince or king.

The officers, city merchants and sometimes their wives, sat in the boxes, the women always masked, while in the front rows of what would now be the first tier sat the kept mistresses of men of quality and other brilliantly dressed females, who were not masked. Behind them sat the respectable citizens in the gallery above, and the artisans, soldiers, sailors and loose women of the lowest class. In the pit, where there was standing room only, were the coal-heavers, bricklayers, dock laborers, serving men and idlers, who feasted on apples, nuts, sausages and ale, smoked, fought with each other, and, by way of criticism, threw fragments of food and even stones at the actors. Now and then there would be a difference of opinion between some of these amusement seekers and the wits and fine gentlemen on the stage which might result in an interruption to the performance and the closing of the theatre. No police were present, and if, as sometimes happened, a pickpocket was caught in the act, he was tied to a post at the corner of the stage. Three trumpet blasts announced the beginning of the performance. An actor with a laurel wreath on his head spoke the prologue, and, after the play, a clown danced a jig, singing some comic jingle, and accompanying himself on a drum and a flute. A prayer for the Queen, in which all the actors took part kneeling, closed the proceedings.

In the chapter in which he discusses the attacks of the Baconian theorists and other

harmless enthusiasts Dr. Brandes attaches more importance to these misguided persons and treats them with more seriousness than, in the judgment of most sane readers, they appear to deserve. He carefully traces the origin of the theory, from the first general hints as to the doubtful origin of the plays set forth by one Hart in 1848, which were followed in August, 1852, by an anonymous article in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* the author of which declared his belief that Shakespeare, uneducated as he was, must have hired a poet who was willing to sell him his genius and let him take to himself the credit for his creations. We see, said this anonymous critic, that the plays steadily improve as the series proceeds, till suddenly Shakespeare leaves London with a fortune, and the series comes to an abrupt end. What other explanation is possible but that the poet had died while his employer survived him? This was the first hint of the fancy that Shakespeare was a mere man of straw, and not the author of the works so long credited to him. In 1856 a Mr. William Smith, in a privately printed letter to Lord Elsmere, expressed the opinion that, Shakespeare being by reason of his birth, his upbringing and his lack of culture, incapable of writing the plays, they must have been the work of some one else, some man educated by study, travel and knowledge of books and men, such a man, for instance, as Francis Bacon. Bacon had kept his authorship secret out of fear of endangering his position in his profession and in Parliament, and had used the actor, Shakespeare, as a man of straw. Bacon, according to the ingenious Mr. Smith, published the first folio edition of the plays in 1623. Then followed Miss Delia Bacon, who, next year, published what Dr. Brandes calls a quite unreadable book on the subject, of some six hundred pages. Mr. Donnelly, one of her many followers, is mentioned merely in a footnote. After drawing attention to the fact that all the different arguments brought forward in support of what he calls the Baconian impertinences are founded upon the assumption of Shakespeare's lack of that universality of knowledge and insight displayed in the plays, our author points out that it is difficult to conceive that not only contemporaries in general, but those with whom Shakespeare was in daily intercourse—the players to whom he gave his dramas for production, who received his instructions about them, who saw his manuscripts and have described them to us (in the foreword to the first folio)—should never have observed that he was not the man he pretended to be, and that he did not understand the work to which he fraudulently laid claim; while the dramatists, who were constantly with him, his rivals and, afterward, his comrades, like Drayton and Ben Jonson, the men who discussed his plays with him in the theatre or at the tavern, and debated with him concerning his art, never seemed to have discovered the gulf that separated his ordinary thought and speech from the thought and style of his works.

There is no more interesting chapter in the two volumes than that which Dr. Brandes devotes to the tavern life of Shakespeare's time, and incidentally to a consideration of the character of the immortal Falstaff. Thornbury, in his "Shakespeare's England," has remarked that the characteristics of the Elizabethan age was its sociability. Men gathered in the evening to talk, drink and enjoy themselves at the Mitre, the Falcon, the Apollo, the Boar's Head, or at the Mermaid, most famous of all, where the literary club, the Siren, founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, held its meetings. Here writers and poets met in good fellowship and tilted at one another in a wordy warfare, and as every great household of that day had its jester, so every tavern circle had its buffoon, the comic man, who was both witty himself and the cause of wit in others. In Dekker's tract, "A Knight's Conjuring," dated about 1607, among the poets in Elysium figures that Chettle, who, in bygone days, had published Green's pamphlet and had afterward

made amends to Shakespeare for his attack upon him: "In comes Chettle, sweating and blowing by reason of his fatnes; to welcome whom because hee was of olde acquaintance, all rose up and fell presentlie on their knees to drinck a health to all the louers of Hellicon." A German commentator has conjectured that, in this puffing and sweating old tun of flesh, thus whimsically greeted with mock reverence, we have the model from whom Shakespeare drew the immortal fat knight, the most entertaining figure in Elizabethan comedy. In the century after the jovial, pot-bellied braggart knight came into existence, Spain and France each developed its own theatre. In France there is but one character, in one of Molière's comedies, who bears a faint resemblance to Falstaff, but in the Spanish literature, in which the great Sancho Panza was the prototype of a whole series of comic figures afterward evolved by Calderon, there are, as Dr. Brandes points out, a number of characters that here and there recall for a moment Shakespeare's great creation. In Calderon's comedies, the *gracioso*, who stands always in contrast to the hero, has many points of resemblance with Falstaff. In "La Dama Duenda" he is always a drunkard and coward; in "La Gran Cenobia" he boasts fantastically, and, like Falstaff, is entangled in his lies. In one play he becomes renowned and dreaded for his military valor, and yet, like Falstaff, is extremely ill at ease when there is any fighting to be done, often creeping into cover, hiding behind a bush or climbing a tree.

While it is certain that neither Calderon nor Molière knew anything of Shakespeare or of Falstaff, and that Shakespeare, on his part, was not influenced by any prior writers for the stage in creating the jovial knight, there is one great satirist with whom Shakespeare was, as we know, acquainted and in whose work may be found the original from which Falstaff sprung. This is the great master spirit of the Renaissance in France, Rabelais, who died ten years before Shakespeare was born. Panurge, like Falstaff, is no hero in war, but is loquacious, witty, crafty and utterly unscrupulous, selfish, sensual and slothful, a braggart and poltroon, and yet a humorist who disarms all criticism by his unblushing effrontery. But Panurge is a satiric figure drawn on a larger scale than Falstaff. The former is a purely allegorical figure, while the latter is a living man. He was, moreover, the wine god of the England of his day. It was a day of many and strange beverages. In addition to the various kinds of strong and small beer, apple drink, honey drink, mead, there were fifty-six varieties of French wine in use, thirty-six of Spanish and Italian and many home-made kinds. Of all the foreign wines the most famous was Falstaff's famous sherry sack, which was drunk with the addition of much sugar. "If sack and sugar be at fault, God help the wicked!" says he to the prince. But, as Dr. Brandes says, Falstaff was infinitely more than a mere wine-bibbing Silenus. "He is one of the brightest and wittiest spirits England has ever produced. He is one of the most glorious creations that ever sprang from a poet's brain. There is much rascality and much genius in him, but there is no trace of mediocrity. He is always superior to his surroundings, always resourceful, always witty, always at his ease, often put to shame, but, thanks to his inventive effrontery, never put out of countenance. He has fallen below his social position; he lives in the worst (though also in the best) society; he has neither soul, nor honor, nor moral sense: but he sins, robs, lies and boasts with such splendid exuberance, and is so far above any serious attempt at hypocrisy, that he seems unfailingly amiable, whatever he may choose to do. Therefore he charms every one, although he is a butt for the wit of all. He perpetually surprises us by the wealth of his nature. He is old and youthful, corrupt and harmless, cowardly and daring. * * * There was much to delight the ground-

lings. Falstaff is so fat and yet so mercurial, so old and yet so youthful in all his tastes and vices. But there was far more to delight the spectators of higher culture in his marvellous quickness of fence, which can parry every thrust, and in the readiness which never leaves him tongue-tied or allows him to confess himself beaten. Yes, there was something for every class of spectators in this mountain of flesh exuding wit at every pore, in this hero without shame or conscience, in this robber, poltroon and liar, whose mendacity is quite poetic, Munchausenesque, in this cynic with the brazen forehead and a tongue as supple as a Toledo blade." We know how, later on, Elizabeth, being so well pleased with the admirable character of Falstaff, is said to have commanded Shakespeare to show her the fat knight in love, and how, in deference to this command, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was written, and Falstaff was degraded into an ordinary, avaricious, winebibbing, amatory old fool. There are traces of his old fire and his old wit here and there; but the old, inexhaustible whimsicality of the Falstaff of the earlier plays is lacking.

We have not attempted to follow Dr. Brandes in his presentation of his view as to that hopeless question, the origin and true meaning of the sonnets. It is sufficient to say that he accepts and elaborates upon the theory that they were addressed to young William Herbert, afterward Earl of Pembroke, while Mistress Mary Fitton is the "Dark Lady." He gives some details of the history of that fair but frail damsel, but any attempt to establish her intimacy with Shakespeare can only be made on the most shadowy of bases. The chapters on Hamlet and Macbeth and Lear and all those in the historical plays are especially interesting, and the attempt to evolve the personality of the writer from the plays is ingenious and well sustained, as is the brief account in the last few chapters of the manner in which Shakespeare may have spent his last quiet years at Stratford.

It is not possible to fix the exact date on which Shakespeare returned to settle in his native town. We know from letters that have been preserved from his cousin, Thomas Greene, the town clerk, that he returned to London during the winter of 1614; that he was in the capital on the 16th of November and the 23d of December, that year, while the town records of Stratford show that just at that time his family entertained a travelling preacher. In the municipal accounts is this entry: "Item for one quart of sack and one quart of claret wine given to a preacher at the new place, xxd." The gardens that surrounded the house, stretching from New Place down to the Avon, remain much as they were in Shakespeare's day, but not even the ruins of New Place are in existence. On the 19th of July, 1614, occurred the great fire that destroyed no less that fifty-four houses of the little town, and, in this same year, the town was agitated by a proposal to inclose and parcel out some of the common lands. Shakespeare was induced to plead the cause of his fellow townsmen in London, the Stratford Town Council sending his cousin, Thomas Greene, to beg the poet to use all his influence for the benefit of the town, which had already suffered such grievous loss through the fire. Greene's letter to the Council, of the 17th of November, 1614, states that he has received reassuring intelligence from Shakespeare that he believes that the plan will never be put into execution. Four years later, in answer to a petition from the corporation, it was decreed by the Government that no inclosure should be made. An order was given that any fences erected for that purpose should be pulled down. Of Shakespeare's life during the next year (1615) we have no record. The last known event of any importance in his life was the marriage of his daughter Judith, on the 10th of November, 1616. Some days after the wedding Shakespeare was taken ill. His will, which was dictated, and which

is still in existence, was drawn up on the 25th of March. The most significant feature of it, and the one that must always be an insoluble puzzle, is the fact that it makes no mention of books, manuscripts or papers of any kind forming part of the poet's property, nor was there a single poet or author mentioned among those friends to whom Shakespeare left money for the purpose of a ring to be worn as a memento. After lingering on four weeks he died. "The William Shakespeare who was born at Stratford-on-Avon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth," says Dr. Brandes in his concluding paragraph, "who lived and wrote in London in her reign and that of James, who ascended into heaven in his comedies and decended into hell in his tragedies, and died at the age of 52 in his native town, rises a wonderful personality in the grand and distinct outlines, with all the vivid coloring of life from the pages of his books, before the eyes of all who read them with an open, receptive mind, with sanity of judgment and simple susceptibility to the power of genius."

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY.*

The author of *The General Manager's Story*, Mr. Herbert Elliott Hamblen, for some reason best known to himself chose to write his first book *On Many Seas* under the "nom de plume" of F. B. Williams. Perhaps the layman will always be at a loss to understand the reasons of a genius. Perhaps the laugh is against the genius in this case. He may have feared that an unsuspicious reader would take him at his word and so see him as he really was in his youth. A sailor often falls into the habit of telling the truth about himself, relying on the acceptance of his words "cum grano salis." He feels safe behind the incredulity of his listeners in the other bunks of the fo'castle. Mr. Hamblen must have realized at the moment before committing his work to the press, that his land-lubber readers would believe him. Having told the very naked truth about himself, his only refuge was behind a pseudonym.

Few men have traveled more or seen more, and few men have remembered so vividly. Mr. Hamblen spent fifteen years at sea, and, after settling down ashore, a rather longer time as a railroad man. His two books, therefore, are practically the record of his life up to a very few years ago when he came to New York. There are few examples in literature of such a man whose training as a writer is a matter of intuition. Coming from a forceful old New England stock, he has the faculty, genius, it may perhaps properly be called, of throwing the whole strength of his personality into everything he does. He speaks as he writes, and to those who enjoy his friendship, his books have the added charm of carrying with them the sound of his clear cut, incisive voice. His humor, his wit, and his ready sympathy for his fellow man spring from his keen observation. The thing he sees, the story he hears, become by dramatic sense a part of his own experience, to be given again to the world in just such graphic pictures as he has drawn in *On Many Seas*, and *The General Manager's Story*.

There have been some able and notable books written lately on a workingman's life from the layman's point of view—books which have a peculiar value of their own; but as Mr. Hamblen portrays that life *from the inside*, his work deserves an even more

* *The General Manager's Story*. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen (F. B. Williams), author of *On Many Seas*.

serious attention. He has lived it himself. He has been obliged to earn his daily bread by the very hardships, adventures and struggles which he has described with such a natural vigor. The non-essential is not to be found in his pages. Each thread is necessary to the strength of the web built by his imagination. Hence what Clark Russell calls the "masterly compression" of his narrative. His experiences have given him so much material that he passes from essential to essential point, unconsciously avoiding prolixity. As a harum-scarum sailor in his youth he has served sentences in many foreign jails in expiation of some thoughtless "spree." As a Chilian man-o'-war's man he was "bucked and gagged." As a sailor before the masts he underwent hardships, to realize which one must read his own account.

With his railroad life the more serious side of his experiences began. He had become a responsible citizen, a married man with a home to keep. It is for this reason that his last book has a value apart altogether from that which belongs to the art of the story teller. The ignorance and sentimentality of those who have never worked with their hands has led them to read into the workingman's life a consciousness of suffering such as they themselves would feel in his place. The point of view vitiates their estimate of him. They imagine that there is a gulf to be bridged by *elevating* the workingman. They think that were they in his place the necessities of his life would work against their spiritual natures. There really is no gulf which can be expressed in terms of suffering, degradation or of intelligence; but there is a wide separation of interests which can be expressed between the final terms of a series of ways in which a dollar may be earned. Mr. Hamblen's experiences supply the middle terms of this series.

To a thoughtful reader his two books offer a solution to the problems which fashionable philanthrophy is propounding to itself in "settlements" and other similar efforts to *reach* the laboring man. The problem is found to be subjective. That the laboring man is always *there*, and may be *reached* by any fellow human being who will take the necessary number of steps towards him is patent after reading Mr. Hamblen's books.

In his last book, *The General Manager's Story*, Mr. Hamblen has shown himself as familiar with the life of the railroad man as he is with that of the sailor. In both are the same directness of statement, the same vivid and graphic power of presenting a conversation or a picture, and the same truthfulness in details which is so convincing. A specially noteworthy feature of his work is his close adherence to the speech which is used by the men of whom he writes. A literary usage never mars its verisimilitude.

Such a story of railroad life has not been done before. In its graphic simplicity it cannot fail to make its mark among those who follow the railroad as workers or as travelers, but, most of all, it will be valued by those who love the story of a hard and stirring life, told in his own inimitable fashion by the man who lived it.

W. S. B.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.*

Some one said not long ago, as has been said often before, that a real love story is almost the rarest thing in literature. Its achievement is the aim of ninety-nine out of a hundred novelists, yet the whole field of fiction is crowded with failures, while the successes are curiously few and far between. Some of the greatest story-tellers have failed most signally, and others, realizing, apparently, the difficulty of the attempt, have delayed it too long. Stevenson, for instance, had just begun to put his art seriously to the test for the first time when the curtain went down on love and hate and all earthly passions.

It is not easy to understand just why it should be so difficult to realize in fiction one of the most familiar facts of life. For although there may be here and there lucky men and luckier women who are not cursed with a capacity for the grand passion, there can hardly be a man or woman who has not encountered the beautiful, terrible thing in some form. And having once even seen it, whether nearby or afar off, one never forgets, so that no general lack of understanding as to what love is can be the reason for the strange rarity of the real love story.

The explanation must remain, then, mainly speculative. It may be profoundly psychological or purely scientific or simply technical. There might be a poetic thesis that love's subtle essence eludes the too solid grasp of cold type. There might be a cruel yet kind theory that love had been too dimly seen, and realized as the blind realize color. Or, on the other hand, there might be a logical argument, that this is as it is because high art is longer than human love.

But an exception appears now and then to prove the rule, and to be hailed with delight, and the most recent and most notable instance is *The Pride of Jennico*. Here, for once in a way, is a real love story, charming by the sole might of that single fact.

The names of the authors are unfamiliar. The tale is not especially well written, although the work is good. It is not particularly original, although the motive is by no means hackneyed. It is neither uncommonly large nor wide nor deep. It is not informed with any problem except the one solved by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

The story's irresistible charm is the charm of young lovers, who may not be wise, or brilliant, or beautiful, or in any way distinguished, yet who are nevertheless by reason of love's universality attractive and interesting to all the world. Let him who doubts note the kindness and sympathy of the smiles that follow the veriest lout and his lass along the city's most sophisticated thoroughfares.

This, however, is merely to argue the charm of love *per se*, and not to intimate that the characters of the tale are humble or dull. On the contrary, Basil Jennico and Mademoiselle Ottilie are a handsome pair, occupying high and important places in the social scheme. Out of that very fact grows the motive of the story. Basil, a handsome, spirited young Englishman, has lived the life of a country squire up to the time that he unexpectedly falls heir to a great and fabulously ancient estate. Ottilie is the beautiful, mischievous sister of a prince, one of those German princes who reigned absolute monarchs of the little kingdom which once bordered the Rhine, for the story antedates united Germany.

* *The Pride of Jennico.* By Egerton Castle. New York. The Macmillan Company.

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It begins in the most delightfully romantic way. The young squire, with his rank and riches new upon him, goes out alone to find the world. The princess, weary of ceremony—from which she has never been free—goes out, accompanied only by her maid, to get away from the world. The three meet by accident in a wood, and straightway fall in love, knowing no more than each other's names. And these tell nothing to Basil at least, since both girls are called Ottilie, so that chance leads him to mistake the mistress for the maid, when he learns that one of the two is a princess. Out of this come the complications which make the charming story. The princess encourages the mistake, longing to be loved at least once for her own sake. But Basil resists with all his might. The pride of Jennico demands that he shall marry his equal, and if possible his superior; and although he cannot help giving his heart to his supposed inferior, he can and does offer his hand to the pseudo-princess. There are many amusing complications, and humor of the sweetest, most spontaneous kind is one of the characteristics of the work. The perplexity and dismay of the sober-going, homely maid, who is not at all in love with anybody, is delightfully portrayed. But she is as helpless as Basil in the princess's little hands, for when was ever wisdom, any more than ambition, a match for the wit of a woman in love? And poor Basil also is deeply, hopelessly, irrevocably in love. There is never a doubt of it, or that he hates the pseudo-princess when she accepts him, stipulating for a secret marriage on account of reasons of state. Yet he marries her, for a man can sometimes control what he does, though he cannot always control what he feels. He performs his part to perfection, too, helped by the fact that the veiled bride comes to the altar without the little witch of a "maid," whose dark eyes wiled the very soul out of his body. But when the marriage vows are spoken, and he drives away with his wife, and the veil is thrown back, it is the "maid," not the mistress, whom he finds by his side. The mixture of rage and delight which the revelation brings are true to life and good reading. Basil accepts the situation—since there is nothing else to do—and looses all the love he has hitherto held back with an iron hand. And yet—being human—he cannot forgive her. No matter how the golden days fly under the witchery of her presence—and the reader feels and is not merely told how bewitching she is—the wound to his pride never ceases to rankle. At last it comes about that his sense of injury breaks out. He reproaches her with deception. There is a bitter quarrel, for she has a fiery spirit—as most charming women have—and, beside himself with anger, he tells her that the deceit practiced by her at the marriage renders its legality entirely dependent upon his generosity.

"'You married me before God's altar,' she said in a sort of whisper; 'you married me and took me home.' I was still too angry to stay my tongue. 'I married the Princess,' I said, 'but I took the servant home.' A burning tide of blood rushed to her brow; I saw it unseeing, as a man does in a passion; * * * next she grew livid white, and spread out her hands, as though a precipice had suddenly opened before her; and then she cried—'And this is your English honor!' and turning on her heel left me."

Without another word, without Basil's knowledge, she passed out of his house and out of his life. At first he vows furiously—so curiously close together are hate and love—that he will never lift a finger until she sues for pardon. "She should be taught who was master." Then the love that is stronger than all else begins tugging at his very heart-strings, and the search for her is begun.

The knowledge of her connection with the court, erroneous as the understanding of its nature is, guides his earliest movements. It is nothing now that his wife is only a maid; nothing matters if he may only find her and win her back to him. The resistless

concentration of the search communicates itself. Ottilie becomes the centre of the universe, the sole object worth seeing, hearing or thinking of throughout the whole empty earth.

Regardless of distance, of difficulty, and dangers he fights his way, defying even the ridicule evoked by his first blundering, mistaken approaches to the court. But there is something so fine in his recklessness that even the scoffers applaud, and approve the dignity with which he bears himself when he learns that it is the princess's window, not the maid's, which he finally storms.

But there are no further echoes from Romeo. On the contrary, the work is singularly free from morbidity. It is wholesome and sunny as the first of May, and driven now and then by a gust of March—as true love should be—altogether the best love story in many a month.

Nancy Huston Banks.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

DR. FREDERIC PETERSON has been elected President of the New York Neurological Society.

PROFESSOR J. H. WELLS has been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Montana.

PROFESSOR ERNST STÖCKHARDT, formerly Director of the Agricultural Institute of Jena, died at Bautzen on March 27th.

PROFESSOR E. H. SNEATH, of Yale, has written a new book, *The Ethics of Hobbes*, in the Ethical Series, of which he is editor.

THE University of St. Andrews will confer its honorary LL.D. on Professor William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University.

PROFESSOR J. MARK BALDWIN has, in the press of the Appletons, a little book called *The Story of the Mind* (Useful Story Series).

AT Harvard University Mr. S. I. Bailey has been promoted to an associate professorship of astronomy and Dr. W. T. Porter to an associate professorship of physiology.

PROFESSOR F. M. DIXON, of the University of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Dartmouth College.

THE honorary Chancellor at the coming commencement at the Union University, Schenectady, will be the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke of this city.

DR. NORMAN WILDE, Assistant in Philosophy in Columbia University, has been appointed Instructor in Philosophy in the University of Minnesota.

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, Assistant Professor of Logic in Princeton University, has been appointed to the Stuart professorship of logic in that University.

DR. HEINRICH RIES, Barnard fellow in physical science at Columbia University, has recently received an appointment as Instructor in Economic Geology in Cornell University.

BEGINNING with the opening of the next school year in September, girls will be admitted to all the college and graduate classes in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

THE estate of Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, divided by her will between the Museum of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology amounts to over $500,000.

PROFESSOR J. W. HOFFMAN, of the State Colored College at Orangeburg, S. C., who was elected a fellow of the American Geographical Society, recently, is the first colored man to be so honored.

DR. F. NOLL, of Bonn, has been appointed Professor of Botany and director of botanical instruction at the Agricultural Academy at Poppelsdorf, in the place of Professor Friedrich Körnicke, who has resigned.

PROFESSOR C. H. HITCHCOCK, of the Geology Department at Dartmouth, has received a leave of absence for a year. He will spend the greater part of his time in studying volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands.

*In order to make this section of *Book Reviews* as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships, and important college news. Such news should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th day of the month.

THE appropriation of $25,000 made in recent years by the Legislature of the State of New York for the extension of agricultural teaching, under the auspices of Cornell University, has this year been increased to $35,000.

WE regret to record the sudden death from pneumonia of D. S. Kellicott, Professor of Zoölogy at Ohio State University and at the time of his death General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BY the will of Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, of Port Chester, N. Y., the University of Michigan comes into $125,000, the income to be used in establishing a chair for diseases of women and children, to be known as the Bates professorship.

AT the last meeting of the trustees of Columbia University it was decided to call the building erected for work in physics "Fayerweather Hall," in recognition of the bequest of $300,000 made to the university by the late Mr. Fayerweather.

PROFESSOR EARL BARNES, late Professor of Education in Stanford University, will, it is said, on his return from Europe, occupy a chair in the newly-established School of Pedagogy in Cornell University, devoting himself chiefly to problems of child-study.

THE New York University has announced the program of its fourth summer session for teachers and college graduates. Thirty courses are offered in eight different departments. The session will be held at University Heights, New York City, July 5 to August 19.

PROFESSOR J. M. SCHAEBERLE has resigned his position as astronomer at the Lick Observatory. The Regents of the University of California have accepted the resignation, to take effect after one year, with leave of absence and salary for the year.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE BRUNER, of the University of Nebraska, returned, on April 6th, from the Argentine Republic, where he had been engaged for a year in studying the habits of a devastating locust. His report is now in press and is expected to appear soon.

THE late Rev. Kendall Brooks in 1863 subscribed one thousand dollars to the permanent fund of Colby University. The sum has just been paid by his son, Kendall P. Brooks, of Alma, Mich. This is a good instance to encourage the fulfillment of promises.

THE statement made in BOOK REVIEWS for May that the professorship of mechanical and electrical engineering at the Michigan College of Mines is incorrect. This position is still held by Professor Edgar Kidwell. We make this correction at the request of President M. E. Wadsworth.

JOHN GUITERAS, Professor of Pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, and an eminent yellow fever expert, has been instructed by the surgeon-general of the United States Army to proceed to Tampa, Florida, to act as medical adviser to the commander of the army which it is expected will invade Cuba.

PROFESSOR C. EDMUND NEIL, Professor of Elocution and Oratory in Denison University, and assistant professor of the same subjects in Ohio Wesleyan University, will have charge of the work in elocution at the West Virginia University during the summer quarter. He will be present for only the first six weeks of the quarter.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard University, has been appointed Gifford lecturer to the University of Edinburgh for

the years 1899-1901. He will give two courses of ten lectures each on "Natural Religion." Professor James has also been elected correspondent of the Institute of France (Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques).

THOSE public-spirited citizens of Buffalo who organized a School Association, and after an elaborate investigation published an extended report on the sanitary condition of the public schools, set an excellent example and one that should be widely followed. The report itself will be found full of information and suggestion for similar bodies in other cities.

DURING the absence of Professor Ashley in Europe, his place in Harvard will be taken, during the second half of the next academic year, by Dr. William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, the well-known writer on economic history. He will give two half-courses, one on "The Industrial Revolution" and the other on "Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects."

WILLIAM B. HAMPSON, B.M.E., Instructor in Graphics and Machine Design in the University of Nebraska from 1893 to 1897, has been appointed mechanical engineer for the Oregon lines of the Southern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, Frederic E. Clements, Instructor in Botany in the same University, has declined an election to the chair of plant pathology in the Maryland Agricultural College.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND, of Union University, Schenectady, has announced that the honorary chancellor at the coming commencement would be Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of New York. Dr. Van Dyke is the pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in Fifth avenue, and is an accomplished writer and critic. His prominence is not confined to New York nor his friends to one continent, and his personal popularity is as well deserved as his literary reputation.

PROFESSOR DUNNING, of the faculty of political science at Columbia University, has been granted a year's leave of absence, beginning July 1. Professor Price, of the Department of English, will also be absent next year, and his course will be given by Professor Jackson. The latter's course will be given by S. S. Seward and Professor Woodberry. Instructor Ralph Ringwalt will retire in June to study law. He is the originator of the Columbia system of debate.

PROFESSOR RICHARD E. DODGE, of Teachers College, New York, announces that he will conduct a summer school in field geography during six weeks of July and August. It is intended especially for women teachers of geography, though others will not be excluded; but the whole number of candidates admitted is of necessity limited. Their work will include the making, reading and use of maps, the interpretation of geology, physical geography, and political geography of a selected area, and also certain excursions.

PROFESSOR D. C. LEE, of Cornell, announces that a new intercollegiate oratorical league has recently been formed. It is to be known as the Central Oratorical League, and is to include the representative universities of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Cornell is to represent the Empire State. The University of Pennsylvania, Ohio State University, University of Indiana, and the University of Illinois are the other members, and, in addition to these, Wesleyan University and Columbian University will also be included.

THE acceptance by President De Garmo of Swarthmore, of the chair of science and art of education in Cornell University is of

great significance. The educational forces of the Empire State gain a powerful addition, and the cause of education as a university subject of study takes another long stride forward. The four New York State universities—Columbia, Cornell, New York and Syracuse—are now doing more for the study of education and the professional preparations of teachers than any other institutions in the world, and all this is the work of the last ten years.—*Educational Review.*

THE younger Cornellians teaching in the College of Civil Engineering seem to be in demand. During the year three of the six instructors in the College have been called to advantageous positions, C. W. Comstock to the professorship of civil engineering in the University of Colorado, J. F. Hayford to an important place in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and lately E. B. Lovell to the adjunct professorship of civil engineering at Columbia. Mr. Lovell's work here was surveying and railroad location. He will have charge of the department of railway engineering at Columbia.

THE diploma of M.D. of the Paris University will henceforth be given to foreign students who go through the medical curriculum without previously passing their *baccalauréat* examination. This diploma, in accordance with article 15 of the degree of July 21, 1897, does not give any of the privileges attached to the real degree. It happens curiously that at the same time the Prussian government has adopted an exactly opposite policy and has decided that, after this year, the degree of M.D. will be given to no one who has not passed the state examination and so become legally qualified to practice medicine in the German Empire.

THE John Tyndall Fellowship of Columbia University for the encouragement of research in physics has been awarded to R. B. Owen, a graduate of the School of Engineering and Professor of Engineering in the University of Nebraska. Of the twenty-four fellowships annually awarded, the following fall more immediately within the field covered by this journal: T. E. Hazen, botany; B. H. Owen, philosophy; J. D. Irving, geology; E. Kasner, mathematics; W. C. Kretz, astronomy; J. W. Miller, Jr., mechanics; F. C. Paulmier, zoölogy; F. J. Pope, chemistry; C. E. Prevey, statistics; R. S. Woodworth, psychology.

THE well-known historian of art, Professor Hermann Grimm, of the University of Berlin, explains why he refuses to admit women to his lectures. He says that during the twenty-five years that he has been lecturing to students he has grown into a certain method of presenting things. But when he sees women among his listeners he is embarrassed; he often has to put things in a different way, and could not speak freely, as he formerly did. If he were younger he would try to adapt himself to the changed conditions, but for the two or three semesters of active work that still remain before him he does not think it worth while. And then he offers a reminder of how much help he has given to young women students who have come to him privately for it.

PROFESSOR EDMUND J. JAMES, of the University of Chicago, was invited to deliver the commencement address before the University of California, at Berkeley, May 18, 1898. The subject of the discourse will be "The Modern University and Its Relation to Practical Life."

The University of California has experienced a remarkable development within the past few years. The board of trustees have lately decided to establish, in addition to the existing colleges, a college of commerce. The number of students dur-

ing the past year has been 2,300. It is remarkable that two such institutions as the State University at Berkeley, and the Leland Stanford, Jr. University at Palo Alto, can exist and flourish in a state whose population does not exceed two million.

COLONEL JOSEPH M. BENNETT has given the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania real estate valued at $80,000, and adjacent to the building he had previously given to the university for a Women's Hall. It is expected that there will ultimately be erected on this land a special building for the women's department of the University, though the buildings as they now exist are available for this purpose. Women are at present admitted to the graduate courses of the University of Pennsylvania,, and it is planned to establish undergraduate courses. Colonel Bennett had also previously given to the university $17,500 for fellowships for women, and the announcement is just made that a fellowship for three years has been guaranteed by former women students of the University.

THE English department of the University of Chicago, which has been without a head since the foundation of the university, has finally been completed by the appointment of John Mathews Manly, formerly, for several years, head of the department of English at Brown University. Professor Manly's chief work as a scholar has been on Chaucer and the early English drama. On Chaucer he has published several monographs, while his last work, which is appearing during the present year, is a collection in three volumes of representative specimens of the pre-Shaksperian drama, accompanied by a historical introduction and critical annotations. The department of English, of which Professor Manly will assume charge, is the largest in the university in point of numbers in both instructors and students.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT, of Yale University, has published his annual report. He suggests suitable gifts to the university amounting in value to over $3,000,000, which he hopes may be secured in celebration of the coming bi-centennial. The value of the Lampson bequest is stated to be upward of $400,000. President Dwight especially dwells on the need of a building for the work in physiological chemistry, the need of $150,000, which, with the existing fund of $100,000, will make possible the completion of the Peabody Museum and the desirability of enlarging the observatory. The library acquired by purchase during the year 7,840 volumes and by gift 1,385 volumes, and the pamphlets added to the library were 6,300 in number. During the past ten years the teaching force has increased from 43 to 102.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN has announced that the following new professors have been appointed on the staff of the Cornell Medical College in New York city; J. Clifton Edgar, Professor of Obstetrics; Frederick H. Gwyer, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery; Irving S. Haynes, Professor of Practical Anatomy. He also announced that the professors appointed last week have been assigned to chairs as follows: W. M. Polk, Dean and Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics; Lewis A. Stimson, Professor of Surgery; R. A. Witthaus, Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Toxicology; W. Gilman Thompson, Professor of Medicine; George Woolsey, Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; H. P. Loomis, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.

AN annual fellowship has just been established at Cornell. It is offered by the College of Architecture, and will be awarded on the basis of competition, beginning in the fall of 1898. Its value is $2,000, and the winner will spend two years in ad-

vanced study at Cornell University and in Europe, under the direction of the faculty of architecture. The competition will be limited to alumni of the College of Architecture who are under thirty years old, and to special students who shall have completed the two-year special course which is to be put into operation next fall. Two competitions will be held, the first for the purpose of choosing seven candidates to compete in the second or final competition. The first will be a problem to be executed in ten days at the homes of the competitors. The second is to be executed in four weeks at Cornell University in the College of Architecture.

THE following recent appointments have been made at Chicago University: Hermann Benjamin Almstead, reader to an assistant in German. Alfred William Stratton, assistant to an associate in Sanskrit. Bradley Moore Davis, associate to an instructorship in botany. James Henry Breadsted, instructor to an assistant professorship in Semitic. Alexander Smith, assistant professor to an associate professorship in chemistry. The following new appointments have been made: Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, to the Barrows lectureship in India; Charles J. Barnes, professor in the University of Wisconsin, to a professorship in plant physiology in the Department of Botany; Henry Rand Hatfield, to an instructorship in political economy and political science; Edwin K. Rand, to an instructorship in Latin; Clifford H. Moore to be Dean in the Junior Colleges; Eleanor P. Hammond to be Docent in English.

THE Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has appointed Mr. Wm. W. Jefferies special curator of the William S. Vaux collection for the current year. The following have been appointed the committee on the Hayden Memorial Geological Award; Messrs. Persifor Frazer, Angelo Heilprin, Theodore D. Rand, Benjamin Smith Lyman and J. P. Lesley. The award consists of a Bronze medal and the balance of the interest arising from the endowment fund and is conferred annually for the best publication, exploration, discovery or research in the sciences of geology and paleontology, or in such particular branches thereof as may be designated. The recognition is not confined to American naturalists and has been granted as follows: 1890, James Hall; 1891, Edward D. Cope; 1892, Edward Suess; 1893, Thomas H. Huxley; 1894, Gabriel Auguste Daubrée; 1895, Karl A. von Zittel; 1896, Giovanni Capellini; 1897, A. Karpinski.

THE staff of the department of geology at Cornell, now consisting of Professor Tarr, dynamic geology and physical geography, and Assistant Professors Harris, palæontology, and Gill, mineralogy and petrography, has been strengthened further by the appointment of Heinrich Ries, Ph.D., as Instructor in Economic Geology. Dr. Ries holds the degree of Ph.B., A.M. and Ph.D. from Columbia, at which institution he has three times held a fellowship in his specialty. He has been employed on the New York Geological Survey, but his principal work has been as clay specialist of the United States Geological Survey since 1894. He will conduct the present course in economic geology for civil engineers, and will give new courses on clays and building-stones for students in architecture; on the origin and nature of soils, for students in forestry and in agriculture, and a course open to students in all departments in general economic geology.

MR. F. B. LOVELL, Instructor in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, has been appointed to the important post of Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering, Columbia University.

Mr. Lovell was a '91 man at Cornell University, and after having considerable field work as assistant engineer in charge of location, construction and maintenance for the Michigan Central and three years' experience as Instructor in Civil Engineering at Lafayette College, he returned to his Alma Mater in '96. As Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia he will have charge of the Department of Railway Engineering and of the summer school in surveying.

The list of Cornell men who have become prominent not only in their profession but in executive charge of large railway and industrial interests indicates a high regard for the men of that university, and in securing Mr. Lovell, Columbia University, has added strength to its already strong faculty in civil engineering.

GEORGE B. CHURCHILL, '89, of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, has been called to fill the chair of logic and public speaking, made vacant by the death of Professor Frink, at Amherst, and Professor Churchill is peculiarly fitted to take up the duties performed by Professor Frink, owing to the fact that he is a recent graduate and thoroughly familiar with Professor Frink's methods, having been, while in college, an assistant to the professor, and one of his favorite pupils. Mr. Churchill was graduated in 1889, and for three years was teacher of advanced work in Latin, Greek and English at the Worcester High School. He left this position to become teacher of oratory and composition in the Penn Charter school of Philadelphia. In the summer of 1894 he went abroad and spent one year at the University of Strasburg and two in Berlin, where he secured his Ph.B. In 1897 he returned to the United States and accepted a position as head of the English department in the Cosmopolitan University, and afterwards on the editorial staff of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. He assumed his duties here on April 18.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, have taken such action that upon certain conditions, the fulfilment of which is left to those interested in the higher education of women, the University will soon announce undergraduate courses for women, equal in every way to those now open to men, and leading to the same degrees.

To assist in carrying out this action Colonel Joseph M. Bennett has presented to the University a row of four houses in Walnut street, adjoining Bennett Hall, at Thirty-fourth street, valued at $80,000. Eight years ago he presented to the University the structure now named Bennett Hall, with an endowment fund of $17,500 for fellowships, for the establishment of a graduate department for women.

The trustees expressed regret at the resignation of Professor C. Stuart Patterson from the chair of constitutional law and the law of real estate and conveyancing in the law department, which he has held for nearly twenty years.

Professor Henry W. Spangler has obtained a leave of absence and has enlisted in the United States engineer service. He is a graduate of Annapolis, and is Professor of Dynamical Engineering in the University.

NEW academic appointments at Bryn Mawr for next year are not yet announced, but the college programme for 1898, now in press, shows the following changes in the present faculty: Dr. Florence Bascom, Lecturer in Geology, will become Associate in Geology; Dr. Elmer P. Kohler, Associate in Chemistry, becomes Associate Professor; Mr. J. Gordon Laing, reader in the classical department, becomes asociate. Dr. Alice Bertha Foster, since 1894 the director of the college gymnasium, recently resigned the post, and her successor, just appointed, is Miss Louisa Smith. Miss Smith is a graduate of the school of gymnastics, con-

ducted in New Haven by Dr. William G. Anderson, the director of the gymnasium at Yale University. Before attendance at Dr. Anderson's school she conducted classes in gymnastics at Sage College, Cornell University, where she was a student. She will come up for the degree of medicine at the Medical College, Syracuse University, in June.

Another appointment to the gymnasium has also been announced. Miss Mary S. Macomber, a graduate of, and during this year an assistant in, Dr. Sargent's gymnasium in Cambridge, will assist in the Bryn Mawr classes next year.

AT Cambridge, on May 11th, Harvard won her fourth successive victory over Princeton in debate by her effective massing of arguments, her better command of the subject-matter of the debate and greater skill in rebuttal. S. B. Rosenthal, of New York, practically won the debate for Harvard in his main speech, which was held to be one of the finest speeches made in the history of intercollegiate debates. The question was, "*Resolved*, That the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." Harvard supported the affirmative, and Princeton the negative. The Harvard debaters and the order in which they spoke were: F. O. White, '99, of Boston; R. T. Parke, '98, of Lynn, and S. B. Rosenthal, '98, of New York. This order was also retained in the five-minute rebuttal speeches. The Princeton debaters and the order in which they spoke, both in their opening and rebuttal speeches, were: N. S. Reeves, of Brooklyn; R. D. Dripps, of Philadelphia, and M. Lowrie, '98, of Warriors' Mark, Pa. Professor J. M. Pierce, of Harvard, presided, and the judges were: Professor George Harris, D. D., President of the Andover Theological Seminary; the Rev. E. H. Capen, D.D., President of Tufts College, and Walter H. Page, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. After the debate a banquet was given to the debaters at the Colonial Club, at which Professor A. B. Hart acted as toast-master. Professor W. M. Daniels responded for Princeton and Professor J. P. Baker for Harvard.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE has sent to the Trustees his resignation of the Chair of American Constitutional History in the University of Pennsylvania, to take effect September 1st. Professor Thorpe was Fellow in American History at the University, 1885–1887; was elected Lecturer in American History in the Department of Philosophy in 1888; Lecturer in American History in the College, 1889, and in 1890–'91 the Chair of American Constitutional History was founded, to which he was appointed. Perhaps his most conspicuous service to the University was in collecting its Library in American History, consisting of over 15,000 volumes, for the purchase of which Professor Thorpe raised the money, contributing also freely himself. The collection could not now be duplicated for $25,000. Professor Thorpe has contributed historical articles to the *Magazine of American History*, to the *Century Magazine*, political essays to *Harper's Magazine*, and law papers to the law journals. His "Government of the People of the United State" is widely used as a text-book. He edited and was principal author of "Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania," published in 1893 by the Department of Education, Washington, D. C. He has been a constant contributor to the press on current historical and legal subjects. His last publication is "A Constitutional History of the American People," 2 vols., 8vo., which Harper & Brothers have just announced. He has a *History of the United States for Schools* in press.

THE announcement of the School of Philosophy at Columbia University for the

coming academic year has recently been published, and shows a marked increase in the courses in philosophy, letters and philology which are offered by this faculty. The professors and officers of instruction remain substantially the same as this year, with the single exception of Professor Price, who will be absent on leave. Several changes in the arrangement of the courses in education have been made, owing to the union of the Teachers College with the university, and Professor Butler, who has hitherto lectured on the history and principles of education, will give up the work on the historical side, and devote double the amount of time to his course on the principles of education. This course is now required for the diploma given by the Teachers College. The lectures on the history of education will be delivered by Professor Russell, who will also give a new course, dealing with secondary education. New courses on the application of psychology in teaching, general method and observation and practice in teaching will be given by Professor McMurry; while a course on the physical and mental development of the child, to consist of conferences, observations and collateral reading, has also been arranged. In philosophy a new course in epistemology and metaphysics will be given by Professor Hyslop. In rhetoric a seminar has been announced, which will discuss during the year canons of rhetorical propriety and the teaching of formal rhetoric in secondary schools.

PRESIDENT GILMAN observes in his semi-centennial historical discourse at the Sheffield Scientific School, that the institution has been a department of a university "which never suffered its love of letters to blink its eyes to the value of science. In the days of closely restricted income, during the first half of the century, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, mathematics, physics, meteorology, and astronomy were taught in Yale. Nor will any one think that scientific research was undervalued if he recalls the preparation of Dana's Mineralogy, the light that was thrown on meteoric showers, the studies of the aurora and of the zodiacal light, and the search for an intramercurial planet. Very different would have been the Sheffield record if it were not associated with the fame, the fortune, and the followers of a greater alma mater. * * * No conflict of studies has been heard of; no hostility between science and letters; no 'warfare' between science and religion. The Sheffield School has always stood for the idea of a liberal education in which scientific studies should predominate, but in which a moderate amount of Latin and of modern languages is required; history and economics are also taught. It is memorable that for a long period the greatest of American philologists was the daily instructor in French and German, that the most learned study ever made of 'Dan Chaucer and his well of English undefyled' proceeded from a Sheffield chair, and that no American professorship of economics or statistics has been more prolific or stimulating than that which was held for many years by one but lately brought to the end of his career."

THE officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the local committees are preparing to make the meeting of 1898 of the association, to be held in Boston, August 22d to 27th, which will be its fiftieth anniversary, or jubilee meeting, worthy of the occasion and of the honorable record the association has made for itself. It is realized that the anniversary gives promise of being the most important scientific gathering ever held in the United States. Many foreign men of science have been invited to take part, and many foreign educational and scientific institutions are expected to send delegates, whereby the

meeting will be given an international character. Additional interest will be afforded by the meetings of affiliated societies to take place in connection with it. The officers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Boston Society of Natural History have offered the use of their halls and rooms—constituting three closely adjoining buildings. The corporation of Harvard University will make the Association its guest for a day in Cambridge; the Essex Institute has arranged for a day in Salem; and there will be an excursion in the harbor, and after the meeting, trips to the White Mountains and Cape Cod. It is hoped that one of the results of the anniversary meeting will be an increase of the research fund of the association, which in twenty years has grown to only six thousand dollars. All members whose names have dropped from the rolls are requested to renew their membership, either by paying back assessments and having their names replaced on the roll under their old date of election, or by re-election.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CORNELL University has made a marked departure from her former policy in regard to fellowships. Hitherto twenty of the fellowships have had a value of $500, and the other two, intended for travelling fellowships have had a value of only $600. Moreover, the term of occupying one of these is only one year. There has now been established in the College of Architecture a $2,000 fellowship, to be held two years. The competition is limited to alumni of the college, with an age limit of thirty years. The winner will spend the first of the two years as a graduate-student in design at the college. He will then spend four months in Europe, followed by eight months' work in advanced design at Cornell, and his last four months in Europe again. The aim is to keep one, at least, of the best students working on at the college and acquiring and bringing in European training, as an inspiration to the under-graduate students. The competitions also are a new thing, and it may be valuable to alumni to have word of them. The first competition will be an architectural problem to be executed in ten days by each competitor at his own home. The second will be executed in four weeks at the university. During the last week in August the programme of the first competition will be mailed to all the competitors in such a way as to reach all on September 1. On Saturday, September 10, the competitors will ship their drawings, flat, to the place where judgment will be passed by a jury of one member of the faculty and at least two practising architects. Seven winners will be picked for the second competition, in which, besides the fellowship, there will be awarded first mention and second mention. The general nature of the second competition will be announced one month in advance to give all an equal chance to study the best examples.

OF the eleven resident fellowships at Bryn Mawr, nine have been nominated by the Faculty to the Trustees, the fellows in philosophy and physics being not yet decided on.

Greek: Charlotte William Hazelwood, graduate of Wellesley, 1893; teacher of Greek in the Lynn High School, and graduate student, Yale University, 1896–97; graduate scholar, Yale University, 1897–98.

Latin: Mary Helen Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, A.B. and A.M., Bryn Mawr College; graduate student here two years, and this year graduate scholar, Bryn Mawr.

English: Carrie Anna Harper, of Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe; graduate student, Bryn Mawr College, 1896–7; now a graduate student of Radcliffe.

Teutonic Philology: Bessie Hasking Nichols, of Hamilton, Ont. A.B., University of Toronto, 1897, and since a student

of the Ontario Normal College; First Class Honors throughout the University in Modern Languages.

Romance Languages: Caroline B. Bourland, graduate Smith College, 1893; taught three years; now studying in Paris at the École des Chartes, Sorbonne and Collége de France.

History and Political Science: Edith Bramhall, of Pennsylvania. A.B., University of Indiana, 1895; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1895–98; comes to Bryn Mawr with two years' graduate work.

Mathematics: Louise D. Cummings, of Canada. A.B., University of Toronto; Fellow, University of Pennsylvania, 1896–97; now graduate student, University of Chicago.

Chemistry: Margaret B. MacDonald, of Virginia. Graduate in Science, Mt. Holyoke in June, where she was for two years assistant in the laboratory before coming to Bryn Mawr; has been studying at Bryn Mawr during this year as graduate scholar.

Biology: Annah Putnam Hazen, of Vermont. B.L., Smith College, 1895; M.S., Darmouth College, 1897; graduate student, Bryn Mawr College, this year, and graduate scholar.

THE Classical Conference held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 31 and April 1, 1898, was the second great meeting of the kind held in the West, a similar meeting having occurred at the same place in March, 1895. The moving spirit in both cases was Professor F. W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan. This year's conference was held under the auspices of the committee of xii. of the American Philological Association, the general object being to bring together the members of that Committee, with its auxiliaries, and also to afford classical instructors from all over the United States an opportunity to come together, hear technical and pedagogical papers, and confer as to the status and prospects of classical study in America. The sessions were held, as three years ago, in connection with the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. It was a great gathering, doubtless the most numerously attended meeting ever held in the interests of classical study in the United States. Over 400 teachers were present from outside of Ann Arbor, and at least 20 states were represented, covering the territory from Massachusetts to Colorado, and from Wisconsin to North Carolina. Probably more philologists of national reputation were present than have attended any single meeting of the American Philological Association, except that at Philadelphia. The tone of the conference was buoyant. Reports from all parts of the field showed that the study of Greek as well as of Latin, is on the gain, the most encouraging news coming from Mississippi and California.

Encouraged by the statement of Superintendent Nightingale that the study of Latin had been introduced into thirteen grammar schools in Chicago, the committee of xii. adopted the recommendation of its Latin sub-committee in favor of a six-year Latin course in the public schools, to be accomplished by the introduction of Latin into the 7th and 8th grades of the grammar school. The details of the scheme to carry out this recommendation will be given in the circular to be published later by the committee of xii. The scheme for the three-year preparatory course in Greek was finally approved and adopted.

Among the more notable addresses were those in the Archæological Institute and the schools at Athens and Rome by Professors John Williams White, Hale and Seymour, and especial mention might be made of philological papers by Professors C. G. Bishop, Dodge, Drake, Fowler, Gudeman, Hale, Hempl, Johnson, Leach, O'Malley, Pickard, Shorey, Warren and West.

The most important pedagogical papers were presented by Superintendent Night-

ingale, C. H. Moore and Lawrence C. Hull. The meetings were held in Newberry Hall, and audiences from 400 to 600 attended all the sessions. The proceedings of the Conference, with abstracts of papers, will be published in the June number of the *School Review*.

A most interesting feature of the occasion was the rendering of ancient music and the recital on the great Frieze memorial organ. The very enjoyable receptions at the residence of Professor Kelsey on Thursday evening and in the University Gymnasium on Friday evening were most happily conceived and carried out. All Ann Arbor seemed to be keeping open house while the Conference was in session.

Notes and Announcements.*

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S novel, *Evelyn Innes*, will be issued in May by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

GINN & COMPANY have nearly ready *The Ethics of Hobbes* by Prof. E. Hershey Sneath, of Yale.

THE next volume of the Story of the Nations Series, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be *Austria*, by Sidney Whitman.

THE latest instalment of Hatzfeld's *Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française* (Paris: Ch. Delagrave) carries this valuable work to *proposition*.

GINN & CO. have in press *Gibbon's Memoirs*, edited with introduction and notes by Professor Oliver Farrar Emerson, of Western Reserve University.

THE RUDDER PUBLISHING COMPANY will publish shortly a collection of poems from the pen of Mr. Thomas Fleming Day, under the title of *Songs of Sea and Sail*.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will soon have in press the *Sphere of Science*, by Frank Sargent Hoffman, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy in Union College, and author of *The Sphere of the State*.

MISS MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL'S new novel *The Loves of the Lady Arabella*, will not be published by The Macmillan Company until the autumn. In the meantime it is to be published serially.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, publishers, Boston, have just issued in "Heath's Modern Language Series" *Le Roi des Montagnes*, by Edmund About, edited with introduction and notes by Professor Thomas Logie.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish at an early date, in book form, *The Biography of William Shakespeare*, by Mr. Sidney Lee, which has attracted so much attention in the last published volume of the Dictionary of National Biography.

A. S. BARNES & CO. will have ready in June an *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, for beginners, by Professor W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt University; *Later English Plays*, by Professor Calvin S. Brown, of the same institution; *Bird Gods in Ancient Europe*, by Charles De Kay; and *Cape Cod Week*, by Annie Eliot Trumbull.

MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS announce a new and original study of the various manifestations of natural beauty, by Mr. J. C. Van Dyke, author of "Art for Art's Sake." His theme is the consideration of nature as if it were art, and his book is described as "an eloquent vindication of nature's claims on our artistic appreciation."

ONE of the latest additions to the "Cornell Studies in Classical Philology" is

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

Studies in Latin Moods and Tenses, by Mr. Herbert Charles Elmer. The present volume is an endeavor to prove that erroneous ideas are held regarding the force of the perfect tense of the Latin subjunctive in all expressions in which that tense is used of future time.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the early publication of *The Hope of Immortality*, by Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A., Head Master of Harrow School, England. This book is addressed not only to the intelligence and information of theological experts, but to educated men and women, as a serious contribution to religious thought.

MR. L. COPE CONFORD, author of *Captain Jacobus* and *The Master Beggars* will shortly issue a new romance entitled *The Sons of Adversity*. The book is a stirring tale of adventure on land and sea during the time of Queen Elizabeth and will be published simultaneously by Methuen & Company, of London, England, and L. C. Page & Company, of Boston, Mass.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announces that *The Pride of Jennico*, the romance recently published by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is to be put upon the stage. It ought to make a good play. The story is full of dramatic motives, and there are elements in the time and places dealt with which would provide a background of remarkable picturesqueness for the actors.

ZOLA is prominent at present rather as the defender of Dreyfus than as a "shocking realist," so the announcement of *Zola Selections*, edited for the class-room by Professor Arnold Guyot Cameron, of Princeton, is not as startling as it would have been some years ago. This volume to be published by Henry Holt & Co. will practically contain nothing that illustrates Zola's earlier reputation.

MESSRS. THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. have in press, for early publication, *Duruy's General History of the World*, revised and continued to 1898 by Professor E. A. Grosvenor, of Amherst College, and a new book by Sarah Grand, entitled *The Modern Man and Maid*, in which the author will discuss the modern girl, the modern young man, the choice of a wife and the choice of a husband.

THE first man of our army to land in Cuba since the declaration of war was Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry. On account of his thorough familiarity with the island, he was sent by the government to arrange for united action with the insurgent forces. Lieut. Rowan is co-author with Professor M. M. Ramsey of *The Island of Cuba*, recently published by Henry Holt & Co.

A WORK of solid worth is the compilation by Señor Matias Romero of *Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico*. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.) The special departments of mining, flora, ethnology, education, transportation, and trade, receive particular and extended notice. A half-dozen good maps would have done much to popularize the wealth of information contained in Señor Romero's book.

A USEFUL book just published by The Macmillan Company is *Carpentry and Joinery*, a text-book for architects, engineers, surveyors and craftsmen; with four hundred and twenty-five illustrations. By B. F. and H. P. Fletcher, Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

This work is intended as a concise book of reference for students both of practical carpentry and joinery, as well as of architecture.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. call attention to *The Out-Door World*, by W. Furneaux, a handbook for young collectors; to *Butterflies and Moths*, a manual for the same purpose by the same author; and to *British Birds*, by W. H. Hudson. They also have nearly ready *The Life of Judge Jeffreys*, by H. B. Irving; *John and Sebastian Cabot*, by C. R. Beazley, being a new volume in the *Builders of Great Britain; The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile*, first Marquis of Halifax.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have arranged with Professor Lorenzo Sears, of Brown University, to write for them *Methods and Principles of Literary Criticisms*, which he treats under the divisions of General Features, Common Forms, Higher Methods, Values of Criticism, and The

Critic, his qualifications, rights, responsibilities, and ambitions, twenty chapters in all. Professor Sears has already published through the same firm an elaborate work on *The Occasional Address*.

Animal Intelligence, by Wesley Mills, is the title of a book announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company. The author treats his subject from the point of view of the comparative psychologist, and from the psychological standpoint several chapters of the book are devoted to hibernation and allied states, and the physical correlation to psychic development, etc. It will be remembered that the author was in 1887 the President of the Society for the study of Comparative Psychology in England.

D. C. HEATH & CO., publishers, Boston, announce *The Beginners' Reader*, by Miss Florence Bass, of Indianapolis, the author of *Plant Life and Animal Life*. The book begins with lessons in vertical script, leads the pupil, step by step, through the sentence and word method to the phonic method, containing ample drill for the acquisition of vocabulary, and many beautiful colored pictures. The lessons begin with nature study and also introduce a variety of other themes. The book will be ready in June.

Intervention and the Recognition of Cuban Independence is the subject of an essay by Professor Amos S. Hershey, Ph. D., of the University of Indiana, just published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The author explains the right, according to international law, for the United States to intervene in Cuba and the bearing the Monroe Doctrine has upon such intervention. In addition he discusses intervention from the standpoint of humanity and describes the horrors of Spanish misrule.

D. C. HEATH & CO., publishers, Boston, are shortly to issue an edition of *Bull's Fridtjof Nansen*, translated from the Norweigan by M. R. Bernard and Dr. P. Groth. This is a spirited and enthusiastic narrative of Nansen's early life and his adventures in the Arctic regions. The book is especially suited for supplementary reading in the upper grammar grades, is interesting throughout, and has the ring of manliness and patriotism. The book contains many illustrations, and will be ready before the close of the present school year.

LAIRD & LEE, of Chicago, have just issued the Salva-Webster Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary, appropriately illustrated, and compiled from the works of the world-famed lexicographers, Don Vicente Salva and Noah Webster. The book consists of about 400 pages, containing 40,000 words and definitions, usual conversation, a practical letter-writer, weights, moneys and measures, and a geographical and biographical cyclopedia of all Spanish-speaking countries, with maps from official sources, and a list of consulates.

CLOSE upon the appearance of a German *Poole's Index* comes the announcement of D. Joordel's *Répertoire Bibliographique des principales revues françaises pour l'année 1897*, an author- and subject-index of the contributions and original memoirs published in 142 French periodicals. The list seems quite comprehensive, including all sciences and such literary magazines as the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Monde Moderne Cosmopolis*, and others. The book will be an octavo in double columns (Paris: Librairie Nilsson; New York: Lemcke & Buechner).

STUDENTS of language may be glad to know that the Holland Professor Uhlenbeck, of Amsterdam, has rendered his serviceable Dutch treatise on Sanskrit philology more easily accessible to scholars by giving out an English translation of it under the title, *A Manual of Sanskrit Phonology, in comparison with the Indo-germanic Mother-Language, for Students of Germanic and Classical Philology*. The manual makes a handy volume of a hundred or more pages; is is published by the enterprising young firm of Luzac & Co., London, and it is welcome.

THE May *Educational Review*, concluding the fifteenth volume, contains the following papers prepared for the Harvard Teachers' Association: The election of studies in secondary schools, five articles, as follows: 1. Its Effect Upon the Colleges, by Nathaniel S. Shaler; 2. Its Effect Upon the Community, by Samuel Thurber; 3. A Negative View, by John Tetlow;

4 and 5. Affirmative Views, by Charles W. Elliot and George H. Martin; The School Grade a Fiction, by Wilbur S. Jackman, and Knowledge Through Association, by T. L. Bolton and Ellen M. Haskell.

MR. JAMES S. BARCUS has edited for the Globe Publishing Co. a very useful book entitled *Public Service*. It is the only single volume in existence which contains the names and salaries of all persons in the city, state and national service within the state of New York, and for that reason it will be a valuable reference book in all newspaper offices. It contains, also, maps of all political and other divisions throughout the state—election, legislative, congressional, and other districts—together with full returns of the last election, and much other exact and valuable information.

MR. CHARLES F. LUMMIS, the editor of *The Land of Sunshine*, the pretty little magazine published in Los Angeles, has enlisted in its behalf a strong combination, financial and literary, and intends to push it to the front as the banner magazine of the Pacific Coast. He will have the *Overland* ahead of him, and the country will be interested in the race. Among the names in the galaxy he has gathered around him are Mary Hallock Foote, Charles Warren Stoddard, John Vance Cheney, Ina Coolbrith and Charles Howard Shinn, and the workings of this co-operative partnership will be closely watched.

THE always reliable information of *The Statesman's Year Book* concerning the countries of the world—their constitutions and governments, their areas and populations, their religion, instruction, and judicial systems, their finances and defense, their production, industry, commerce, currency—has the addition of some specially interesting and timely matter in the edition for 1898, such as diagrams showing the course of trade in leading countries for the past quarter-century, a map showing the distribution of British commerce throughout the world, and one exhibiting the position of England and France in West Africa.—*Outlook*.

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD, most widely known for his novel, *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, but admired among students of our history for his editing of *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, thinks that *The Federalist* "has never been, properly speaking, *edited*," and has completed work on his edition of that American classic, which was published last month by Henry Holt & Company. Footnotes show how subsequent events are related to the views in the text; an appendix of nearly 150 pages contains, among other things, The Constitution with the Amendments, and the Senate "case references." There is also a very full index of 36 pages.

MR. JAMES HAMILTON WYLIE'S *History of England under Henry the Fourth* (Longmans) is now made complete by the publication of the fourth volume. It has been the work of twenty-five years of industrious application, and deals with its period as thoroughly and as minutely as the period of the Long Parliament is dealt with by Dr. Gardiner. The present volume covers the last two years (1411–1413) of Henry's reign, and only about one-fourth of the contents are needed to complete the narrative proper. The remaining contents are a series of thirty appendices, a glossary of obsolete words, and a comprehensive analytical index, extending to two hundred pages, to the entire work.

AN important work on the French historical horizon is an extensive History of France from the earliest times to the Revolution, under the editorship of Ernest Lavisse, of the French Academy, who has been laboring on it for the past eight years. It will be composed of sixteen volumes, the first containing a general introduction, from the pen of M. Lavisse, and a geographical introduction by M. Vidal de la Blache of the Superior Normal School. This *magnum opus* will be brought out by Hachette. The first volume of the series will be Lavisse's *Louis XIV*, and will appear next year. The others will come out in the order in which they happen to be finished, and the whole collection will be issued within the next four years.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in preparation lives of *Benjamin Franklin*, by Edward Robins, and *Martin Luther*, by Professor Jacobs, of Philadelphia, respectively the initial volumes in the new series

of *American Men of Energy* and *Heroes of the Reformation*. Also a *Life of Saladin* by Stanley Lane-Poole, in the Heroes of the Nation Series; *The Study of Man*, by Professor Haddon, a first volume in the Science Series; *The Philosophy of Government*, by George W. Walthew; four lectures by Professor Moses, of the University of California, on *Democracy and Social Growth in America; Glimpses of England*, by Moses Coit Tyler; *Caprichos*, poems by L. J. Block; and *The Reformer of Geneva*, a dramatic poem by Professor Shields, of Princeton..

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & CO., New York, have issued a timely publication in *The History, Blazonry and Associations of the Flags of the World*, illustrated with 364 flags in color, comprising examples, mediæval and modern, from the banner of the Crusader, through the pages of history down to the modern yacht, and the codes of signalling on land and sea, the whole elucidated with chapters on flag lore, national, colonial and personal, of all nations, including some interesting information about various flags of this country. By F. E. Hulme, F.L.S. The same firm have nearly ready *Stories from Dante*, by Norley Chester, which is an attempt to elucidate the stories of the divine poet in the same manner that Shakespeare's plays were familiarized by Charles Lamb.

T. Y. CROWELL & COMPANY are the American publishers of Mr. George Wyndham's scholarly edition of Shakspere's 'Poems.' This editor treats the question whether Shakespere did unlock his heart in the Sonnets as one of subordinate interest. The main thing is their lyrical excellence, and neither those critics who see in them Shakespere's autobiography, nor the opposite School, which regards them only as "a train of poetic exhalations whose airy iridescence never reflects the passionate colors of this earth," should divert our gaze, says Mr. Wyndham, so that we fail to perceive "the wonder of them lies in the art of his poetry, not in the accidents of his life." "Works of perfect art are the tombs in which artists lay to rest the passions they would fain make immortal."

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announces the coming publication of *Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic*, by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

This book will treat of the cycle of romance that lies within the early Irish, English, Spanish and other traditions of the Happy Islands of the West.

In our own race such legends date back to King Arthur and interweave his fabulous Avalon; to Lancelot of the Lake, also, and Merlin the Enchanter. St. Brandan's voyage, it was said, sanctified one coast. Erik the Viking came upon others. And to Norumbega with its foundations of gold and houses of crystal, that existed as a reality to the imaginations of Queen Elizabeth's day, have not scientific enthusiasts of our own time sought for and built monuments?

IT is seldom that one sees handsomer specimens of bookmaking than the volumes issued in *The Tudor Translations* a series edited by Mr. W. E. Henley and published by Mr. David Nutt of London. The object of this series is to reproduce the "acknowledged masterpieces of English style in the one hundred years from 1550 to 1650, which are also masterpieces of Classic and European literature." Florio's *Montaigne*, North's *Plutarch*, and Shelton's *Don Quixote* are among the works already issued, the latest to appear being *Geffraie* Fenton's translation of the *Tragical Discourses* of Matteo Bandello, in two volumes, with a lengthy introduction by Robert Langton Douglas. The Elizabethan dramatists owe much to these quaintly-writted love tales of Bandello, the material of such plays as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Twelfth Night* and *The Duchess of Malfy* being directly referable to the *Discourses*.

MESSRS. GINN & COMPANY have just published *Seed-Travellers*, by Clarence Moores Weed, author of *Stories of Insect Life*. This book consists of a series of simple discussions of the more important methods by which seeds are dispersed. The subject as a whole is treated in a natural and logical way, the first part dealing with the "Wind as a Seed Distributor," the second with "Seed Dissemination by Birds," and the third with "Seed Dispersal by Spines and Hooks." The familiar plants of the northern states have been chosen for these object lessons, and the aim of the writer has been to lead

the children who read these essays to fuller observation of the significance of the simplest facts of nature.

No nature studies are easier to illustrate with specimens than those with which this book deals. It is designed especially for use during autumn and winter, and it is believed that the book will prove of decided value in the practical work of the schoolroom.

THE declining birth rate, so marked of recent years in civilized countries, is considered by Mr. R. Ussher in a volume entitled *Neo-Malthusianism* (London : Gibbings & Co.). Mr. Ussher shows that the deliberate and calculated restraints upon reproduction now so extensively employed were not in contemplation of Malthus, and that the tendency is, therefore, misnamed. He displays great industry in collecting opinions upon the causes and results of this tendency, and certainly handles a delicate subject with the utmost propriety. It may be doubted if desirable results are obtained from discussions of this character. Those people in whom the instinct of reproduction is strong will, of course, eventually supplant those in whom it is weak, and the control of such instincts is beyond legislation. So far as earnest preaching can influence it, Mr. Ussher certainly does his best, and if he can succeed in arousing a public opinion in favor of large families, the world will continue to be peopled.

OF Morris Rosenfeld, *the tailor-poet*, *The Book Buyer* says that he has labored in the sweatshop for years.

He was born thirty-six years ago in a small town in Poland, where his father and grandfather had been fishermen. His teaching was like that of most boys of his class—much of the Bible, more of the Talmud, but of modern science and languages, nothing. Following the custom of his people, he married at eighteen, and soon afterward went to Holland to learn diamond-cutting. Thence he drifted to England, and worked at his trade, failing, he found escape from starvation in the sweatshop. Twelve years ago he came to New York, and could find no better work here. His health failed, and he was forced to leave the sweatshop and try to earn small sums by giving readings from his poems at entertainments given by his countrymen in the Ghetto. His reputation spread, and for some time past he has been asked to read before clubs and literary societies both here and in Boston.

MESSRS. D. C. HEATH & Co., publishers, Boston, announce that a carefully revised edition of Woodrow Wilson's *The State* is now in the press. The main outlines of the book have been retained, substantially unaltered ; but its text has been revised by the author from end to end, and the new edition is to be printed from entirely new plates. The lists of authorities at the end of the chapters have been extended to include all the more noteworthy books easily accessible to English readers, which have appeared since 1889, the date of the original edition. In revising the text the author has endeavored not only to correct every mistake that has come to his notice and to embody all recent constitutional and legislative changes which have in any way affected the subject-matter of the book, but also to cut out such details as have proved of little use in the class-room, and to expand such portions as have proved most acceptable to teachers in the actual guidance of classes. It is confidently expected that the book will now be found more serviceable than ever.

THE long expected edition of Chaucer to be included in the *Globe Library* has now appeared. Originally undertaken by the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw and Dr. Furnivall, the editorship was finally entrusted to the experienced hands of Mr. Alfred W. Pollard. Reserving for himself the general editorship and the preparation of the text of the *Canterbury Tales* and *Legend of Good Women*, Mr. Pollard has been fortunate enough to secure the help of three scholars who were in hearty agreement with him on all general principles. Despite necessity for severe compression, room has been found for a critical collation, varying in fulness with the needs of each poem, and also for a sufficiency of illustrative and explanatory notes. It contains also an adequate glossary, with references, and a Life of Chaucer, both by the General Editor, with special introductions to each of the poems or prose pieces by their respective editors, setting forth briefly what is known as to their origin and date, and describing

the relations of the manuscript authorities for the text.

Types of Literary Art, from Chaucer to Arnold, an introduction to English Literature, by Andrew J. George, of the Department of English at the High School, Newton, Mass., is the title of a book announced for publication by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

The author is already known as the editor of Wordsworth's *Prelude: Selections from Wordsworth: The Select Poems of Burns: The Shorter Poems of Milton*, etc.

The purpose of this volume is to give a speaking acquaintance with the great authors, English and American, and to present a bird's-eye view of the entire field of English literature in verse and prose, with its chronological and historical setting. It is intended as a preparation for the extended study of a few of those authors whose formative power as artists and teachers has been the most significant.

It will contain the best text, only a minimum of annotation, abundant biographical and critical references, the purpose being to influence the pupil by force of first impressions and to induce him to extend his reading.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce that the first volume in The Science Series will be *The Study of Man*, by Professor A. C. Haddon, M.A., D.Sc., M.R.I.A. The series is edited by Professor J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia University, with the coöperation of Frank Evers Beddard, F.R.S., in Great Britain. Each volume of the series will treat some department of science with reference to the most recent advances, and will be contributed by an author of acknowledged authority. Every effort will be made to maintain the standard set by the first volumes, until the series shall represent the more important aspects of contemporary science. The advance of science has been so rapid, and its place in modern life has become so dominant, that it is needful to revise continually the statement of its results, and to put these in a form that is intelligible and attractive. The man of science can himself be a specialist in one department only, yet it is necessary for him to keep abreast of scientific progress in many directions. The volumes will be fully illustrated.

THE SCRIBNERS have brought out *The Indian Frontier War* of 1897, by Lionel James, Reuter's special correspondent, who accompanied both the Mohmund and the Tirah expeditions last fall and winter. From a military point of view, the difficulties of such a campaign were more from the character of the country and the embarrassments with the supply train than from hard fighting. The Afridis are excellent skirmishers, and kept up a worrying and irritating combat, day and night, without standing for a pitched battle. The English columns had a casualty list of fifteen hundred at the close of the expeditions, mostly of men picked off by sharpshooters who infested the march and harried the train-guard. The policy inexorably carried out by Sir William Lockhart was that of burning the villages and homesteads of the clans which refused to submit to an assessed fine for their outbreak, leaving the valleys a desert and the people destitute and without a roof for the winter. The book is a stirring narrative or journal, well printed, and illustrated by over thirty sketches and photographs and ten sketch-maps and plans.—*Nation.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just published the important work *Diabetes Mellitus and its Treatment*, by R. T. Williamson, M.D.; M.R.C.P., Medical Register, Manchester Royal Infirmary, etc. With eighteen illustrations, two of which are colored.

The author has presented a more detailed account of diabetes mellitus than is generally found in text-books or systems of medicine. The description of the symptoms and complications, and the statistics with reference thereto have been based chiefly on the most severe forms of the disease, a large number of which have come under the author's observation during the past ten years. Among the subjects of the more important chapters are Sugar Tests, Physiological Considerations; Experimental Diabetes and Glycosuria; Phloridzin Diabetes; Experimental Pancreatic Diabetes; Glycosuria from Various Causes; Etiology and Etiological Relations; Symptomatology; Symptoms, Complications, and Pathological changes in Connection with the Various Systems; Diabetic Coma; Pathological Anatomy; Form of Diabetes, Termination, Prognosis, Diagnosis; The Treatment of Diabetes.

CAPTAIN MAHAN, in his latest book, *The Interest of America in Sea Power*, says of Cuba: "Regarded as a base of naval operations, as a source of supplies to a fleet, Cuba presents a condition wholly unique among the islands of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, to both of which it, and it alone of all the archipelago belongs. It is unique in its size, which should render it largely self-supporting, either by its own products or by the accumulation of foreign necessaries which naturally obtains in a large and prosperous maritime community; and it is unique in that such supplies can be conveyed from one point to the other, according to the needs of a fleet, by interior lines not exposed to risks of maritime capture. The extent of the coast line, the numerous harbors, and the many directions from which approach can be made, minimize the danger of total blockade to which all islands are subject. Such conditions are in themselves advantageous, but they are especially so to a navy inferior to its adversary, for they convey the power—subject, of course, to conditions of skill—of shifting operations from side to side, and finding refuge and supplies in either direction." This is from the chapter, "Strategic Features of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea." Other chapters on "Preparedness for Naval Warfare," "Anglo-American Alliance," etc., are equally pertinent to the present interest in all things pertaining to the army and navy.

'DE PATRIOTTENTIJD' (*The Era of the Patriots*) is the title of an interesting Dutch work by Dr. H. T. Colenbrander, just issued at The Hague (Martinus Nijhoff). It covers the decade 1776–1786, and throws many interesting side-lights upon British and American history. The author in common with all students who have long awaited impatiently the still delayed publication of Sir Joseph Yorke's official papers, suffers in the first half of his story from imperfect information where exact knowledge is most desired. Yorke, an army officer promoted to the diplomatic service, was for twenty-five years British Minister at The Hague, and had manipulated Dutch politics until, from Stadholder to city councilmen, he thought he had the money-loving Hollanders wholly pro-British. In his plans he was foiled by Van der Capellen, Luzac, Coelkens, the Van Berkels, De Gijselaer, and others. The recognition of John Adams by the States-General and of the United States by the Dutch Republic, accompanied by a loan which, when paid, amounted to fourteen million dollars, showed that the Dutch loved freedom as well as money. Apart from its direct historical value, this work shows in a very clear way how avarice and war go together. The Dutchman wanted more trade and larger profits when they defied Great Britian, while the motive of the indecent haste of the latter in declaring war is manifest at a glance. Before the Government at The Hague knew anything of hostilities, the seizure of Dutch ships in British ports had begun. Within a month, nearly two hundred vessels with their cargoes, worth nearly six millions of dollars, were confiscated in British ports, and the seizure of ships, lands, islands, and harbors continued for years. The student of federal government cannot afford to ignore this book, which shows what terrible, and in this case mortal, diseases may ravage the federal body politic. It is evident that our constitutional fathers in 1787 had before them not only a living, but an awful and moribund example, from which to learn what to keep and what to reject in federalism.—*The Nation*.

UNDER the general editorship of Professor Charles Mills Gayley, of the University of California, Berkeley, The Macmillan Company will publish in America and England an edition, in five volumes, of *Representative English Comedies* (from John Heywood to Sheridan).

The first volume will appear early in the fall and will contain an introduction by Professor Gayley on the *Beginning of English Comedy*;—Dramatic elements in Miracle Plays, Moralities, etc. Here, as in other volumes, the general introduction will cover the history of the species within the limits illustrated by plays in the volume, and with special reference to authors and plays not represented in the body of the volume. Among the dramatists represented in Vol. I will be the following: John Heywood, edited by A. W. Pollard, of St. Johns' College, Oxford; Nicholas Udall, edited by Professor Ewald Flügel, of Stanford University. Geo. Gascoyne, John Still, edited by Henry Bradley, Oxford; John Lyly, edited by Professor G. P. Baker, of Harvard; Geo. Peele, edited

by Professor F. B. Grummere, Haverford College; Green's place in Comedy, by Professor G. E. Woodbury, of Columbia University; Robert Green, edited by Professor C. M. Gayley; Henry Porter, edited by Professor C. M. Gayley; Shakespeare as a comic dramatist, by Professor Edward Dowden, of Trinity College, Dublin.

The aim of the series is to trace the development of English Comedy. (1) By a selection of comedies, chronologically arranged; each play being chosen for its literary excellence, its importance in the development of the species—comedy—and its practical, dramatic, histrionic, value; or at least the two former characteristics. (2) By an essay introductory to each volume. (3) By brief critical and historical studies (a) prefixed to the comedies selected, (b) introduced in appropriate historical position with a view to representing minor comic dramatists, or minor schools and movements, important in the history of the type.

Heywood's *Interludes* will mark the higher limit of the selection; Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, the lower—for there ends the native artistic English comedy.

Each of these octavo volumes will contain about 650 pages; and in the five books about forty plays will be treated. The publishers announce also that they may issue the several plays in separate volumes if the demand justifies such a course.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Building of the British Empire, by Alfred Thomas Story. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The culminating book in The Story of the Nation Series is *The Building of the British Empire*, by Alfred Thomas Story. The scope of the narrative seems indicated by the title; nevertheless, it may be well to point out some of its limitations. The construction of the British Empire, properly so called, did not begin until the Norman and Anglican Empire was well nigh extinct. The importance of England, considered as a Continental power, may be said to have lasted nearly 500 years, namely, from the battle of Senlac, in 1066, to the loss of Calais, in the reign of Mary Tudor. During no part of that period had England been to all appearances so weak as she was when Elizabeth ascended the throne, yet it was during the next forty years that the foundations of her almost world-wide dominion were laid. We say foundations, because it was not until the following reign that the superstructure became visible. Only under James I. was the first permanent colony in America effected by Englishmen, and to the same epoch should be referred the real beginnings of England's Indian Empire, although an East Indian Company had been organized in the preceding reign. What we have before us, therefore, is a history of England's expansion from the accession of Elizabeth to the present hour.—*New York Sun.*

The General Manager's Story. Old time reminiscences of railroading in the United States. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen (F. B. Williams), author of "On Many Seas." New York, The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Hamblen's "On Many Seas" was reviewed in The *Sun* at the time of its appearance as "reading like a romance," but at the same time being veritable history, before which the fancy sailors of the novelist became pale and faded.

The same graphic power is exhibited in *The General Manager's Story*, for Mr. Hamblen is as familiar with railroads as he is with ships, and knows from experience the life on the road, from brakesman up through all grades. He has made some narrow escapes himself in his railroad career, and we get here, as nowhere else we have seen, the view of danger and of duty from the inner standpoint of the men themselves. Bravery is not alone displayed in war. To walk up to the cannon's mouth and be blown to pieces is a joyful peril to those which beset our firemen, our railroad men in the olden-time—even put a life at stake now, do all we can with block-signals, quick-action brakes and all patent safety appliances.

Better be killed outright. Early in his apprenticeship Mr. Hamblen had his ribs crushed, but that was only a slight accident. He makes a statement as to deadly danger, however, that is worth studying. Men do not suffer if the death comes reasonably quick. Caught under burning cars, they have been slowly roasted, and in agony; caught in an overturn they have been crushed and mangled, and lived. But let it be the sudden death of Mr. Hamblen's comrade, Pete—run over, dismembered, killed outright, and it is a death, if death must come, to be wished for.

From brakeman the narrator came down to fireman—not supposed to be an important position. But there we are mistaken; "in some respects he is the most important man on the

train"—most carefully selected by the engineer—for, "though all the train-dispatchers, brass-bound conductors and engineers do their level best, no train can make time or break a record unless the grimy, unheard of and unthought-about fireman down there in his black hole knows his business and *does* it.

"Yet no praise comes to him for the good run, though he is the one man on the train who has labored and sweated to make it, and to whose skill and knowledge it is largely due."

We do no more than allude to the collisions, runaway trains, accidents and all the dangers that make railroad life exciting for a quiet man—too much for a nervous one. They are here, and told in the manner of one who has seen, not imagined them. There is no "piling up," but we get the facts of that truth stranger than fiction, which to most minds is ever more attractive.

The great merit of the work to us is that it describes railroad *men*, their character, their class, their peculiar and trained manner of making a business of railroading, and the way in which meanness, low downness, bad comradship is frowned upon and eliminated.

This is very well done—we do not know that it was ever done before—and it is detailed, trustworthy and extremely interesting—adding the touch of romance and individuality to matters with which we are so familiar in their every day aspect, as to consider ordinary and prosaic.

Mr. Hamblen has repeated his first success in another field, and has made, as before, a book which has peculiarly its own place.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Statesman's Year Book. The Macmillan Company.

It is not too much to say this book is one of the most valuable and important publications which is issued anywhere in the world While libraries, newspapers, etc, absolutely require every volume of this splendid compendium, the average reader will be satisfied with one every two or three years. It is brimful with the most recent and important statistics derived from the best sources. The volume, which comprises nearly 1,200 pages, treats of the constitution and government of every country and colony in the world, with full particulars as to area, population, religion, instruction, justice crime, pauperism, finance, defense, production, industry, commerce, shipping and navigation, internal communications, money and credit, weights and measures and bibliographies of important and up to date books. The information is given in concise sentences, and the tables are reduced for the sake of clearness to the lowest terms The bibliographical matter is of the greatest possible value, referring as it does to the very latest publications, to which the reader is directed for further information. This book is simply invaluable for the library and it is very surprising that a work which requires such great labor by trained statisticians can be sold for so very moderate a price.—*Scientific American.*

Modern Architecture. A Book for Architects and the Public. By H. Heathcote Statham, Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, Editor of the *Builder*, etc. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The keynote of Mr. Statham's book is common sense. It contains good instruction for those who are candidates for such instruction whether laymen or architectural students, discussing the planning and in the rough the designing of buildings in country and town, without concerning itself much for the technical forms of architecture, with abundant illustrations from the buildings of various countries, and with a catholicity of judgment which we do not always find in the writers of a country that has an architecture of its own.

* * * * * *

In spite of an inclination, which is common to writers on this subject, to lay down law for design in cases where there is more question of an artist's instinct than of doctrine, Mr. Statham's criticism seems to us in general very judicious. It shows not only clear ideas of what works well in practice, but an eye to the artistic qualities of design, and especially to qualities of stateliness and dignity which we too often miss in the work of English and American architects.—*Nation.*

The Monroe Doctrine. By W. F. Reddaway. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Reddaway's examination of the Monroe Doctrine was written originally in 1896 in competition for the Members' Prize at Cambridge. Coming here from an English university, it will be read with interest by Americans as both a distinctively English and at the same time impartial contribution to the learning of the subject. It differs from most writings about the Monroe Doctrine in one important point, namely, that it is not argumentative or contentious, but altogether analytical and historical in its treatment. The author seems to have drawn upon all the leading recognized American sources of information, and also upon a mass of unpublished documents in the Public Record Office, with the result that he has produced an essay which no writer can hereafter afford to neglect. * * *

There is no way so sure to clear up the mists and fogs which surround the whole subject as to study it historically. As Mr. Reddaway shows, the history of its proclamation is an integral part of the history of the modern world, and it was closely connected with the development of those peculiar ideas relating to government which have done so much to further the advance of democracy. As he shows, also, it was simply the announcement of a policy of support for the newly won freedom of Spanish America against the Holy Alliance and European reaction, and so played its part and accomplished its purpose at

the time. Its use towards the end of the nineteenth century to cover any "continental" design of the party in power that may happen to come up, tends to great confusion of thought, and should be discountenanced by American statesmen and publicists. Ever since Canning's splendid boast in 1826 that he had "called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old, an atmosphere of sentiment, rhetoric, and rhodomontade has hovered about the Doctrine which it is high time that the *siccum lumen* of historical investigation should finally and for ever dispel. * * * These facts make a separate and isolated policy every year more and more difficult to pursue, and bring us with time nearer to a point at which the general rules of civilized intercourse between states may become the only rules to which any single nation can afford to appeal. This does not mean that war or intervention will come to an end, but that the attempt to erect an American as opposed to a European system will fail whenever it comes to conflict with those wider interests of mankind which have brought the ends of the earth together. It is intercourse, not geography, which determines the rules prevailing between nations.—*Nation.*

Told in the Coffee House. By Cyrus Adler and Allan Ramsay. The Macmillan Company.

There is no place exactly like a Turkish coffee house, as you see it in Constantinople, for example: the little room close upon the street, with its tiny panes of glass, its tripod for holding the kettle, its fire to make the coffee boil, its carpeted bench or divan running the length of the room, and its group of fez-headed Turks sitting silent and cross-legged, smoking cigarettes and sipping the sweet, syrupy decoction which they call "coffee." And as there is no place exactly like a Turkish café, so there are no stories exactly like those *Told in the Coffee House*, of which a collection of some thirty has been made and "done into English" by Cyrus Adler and Allan Ramsay; none exactly like them except those of the "Arabian Nights," to the same family with which they belong. They are all very short; some are shrewd, others laughable; some almost fables with lessons of wisdom or morality of the eastern sort; all vivid with the play of oriental imagination; and there is scarcely one which is not a study in the art of fanciful construction and clever statement. The scene of not a few is the harem, and the plot the intrigue of a favorite wife or the tyranny of a bashaw of three tails —*Literary World.*

Social Hours with Celebrities. By Mrs. W. Pitt Byrne. The Macmillan Company.

The first and second volumes of "Gossip of the Century," of which the third and fourth volumes are now before us, must have missed our attention; for if they were like these, we certainly should have remembered them—tall and handsomely printed octavos, with a clear and open page, and with British red-coat covers of the most conspicuous sort; this, to say nothing of the rather striking contents. In the frontispiece of the third volume appears a full-length portrait of the late Mrs. W. Pitt Byrne, in a fashionable suit of silk, flounced, furbelowed, laced, flowered, kidded, and otherwise embellished in the highest style of London, if not Parisian art, and with features of a pronounced English type. She and her family, some of them at least, appear to have been Roman Catholics; but they certainly had, she in particular, an acquaintance of extraordinary range of distinction and interest. Most of the men and women who are introduced to the reader in the third and fourth volumes of this work well deserve to be called "celebrities," and the contents of the volumes are nothing less, or more, than "gossip," almost always entertaining, often replete with interest, and not seldom amusing in an exceptional degree. Mrs. Byrne seems to have had a memory as retentive as the circle of her acquaintances was wide; and the wealth of reminiscences, the spice of anecdote, the distinctness of personal portraiture, the minuteness of incident, and the details of conversation which make up these more than seven hundred pages, are something remarkable.—*Literary World.*

The "Globe" Chaucer. Edited by A. W. Pollard. The Macmillan Company.

The "Globe" edition of "The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" is a welcome and important addition to an invaluable series It was planned more than thirty years ago, and, after the death of one editor and the withdrawal of another, the work was entrusted to Mr. A. W. Pollard, who has completed it with the assistance of Messrs. H. F. Heath, M. H. Riddell and W. S. McCormick, all eminently qualified for the task. The introduction of forty compact pages includes the life of the poet, with critical studies of the several poems. This part of the work has been divided among the four editors, and could hardly have been done better in the space allotted to it. The text of the poems and prose works follows, filling 744 pages. The lines are numbered, and the accented syllables of the verse are marked for the benefit of the student and the general reader. Brief footnotes give the more important variations of the leading MSS. and explanations of allusions and obscurities. A double-columned glossary of 28 pages is appended for the defining of obsolete and archaic words or forms of words, with references to one or more passages in which they occur. The type throughout, though necessarily small, is beautifully clear, and the mechanical execution is in all respects fully up to the high standard of the series The book will be an excellent working edition for students, and all that is needed for any but critical readers, while those who have the Oxford and othte bulky and expensive editions will be glad or have this for ordinary and handy use. The best equipped teacher or scholar wants all the

"Globe" books, no matter how many other editions of the authors he may own.—*Critic.*

Poems of William Wordsworth. Edited by Edward Dowden. Ginn and Company.

The "Poems by William Wordsworth," selected and edited by Professor Dowden for the Athenæum Press Series, is intended to give his "best poems in the best text," and few, we think, will question the judgment and taste of either the selection or the commentary. The book includes nearly all of the pieces chosen by Matthew Arnold, with considerable additions. Some lovers of Wordsworth may miss a few things that they particularly like, but we believe that they will find nothing which they do not thoroughly admire. As Professor Dowden remarks, Matthew Arnold's choice of poems was excellent; but his choice of a text was not always judicious—probably because "his own early associations of pleasure were with the inferior text." Sometimes he took an unwarrantable liberty in making a text of his own by piecing together readings from more editions than one. Professor Dowden gives in all cases the text that the poet finally approved; and perhaps, as he claims, it is always on the whole the best text. The introduction of nearly a hundred pages is a masterpiece of keen, discriminating and sympathetic criticism. It will of itself amply repay the teacher or student who buys the book, no matter how many other partial or complete editions he may have.—*Critic.*

Elements of Literary Criticism. By Charles F. Johnson. Harper and Bros.

Professor Charles F. Johnson's *Elements of Literary Criticism* is a judicious and carefully written book which must be of service to teachers and students of literature. Under such titles as "Unity," "The Power of Drawing Character," "The Writer's Philosophy," "The Phrasal Power," "The Descriptive Power," "The Emotional Power," Professor Johnson analyzes the qualities which go to the making of the writer of literature. His distinctions are in the main sound and rational, and they are not only clearly stated, but illustrated with examples drawn from many writers, and with very clear characterizations of the different qualities of these writers. The book is conceived in the literary spirit and is executed with literary feeling. It is free from abstruseness on the one hand and from loose writing on the other. It is philosophical and at the same time concrete There is a great deal of excellent criticism in it. The chapter on "The Writer's Philosophy," for instance, contains some admirable general statements.—*Outlook.*

Law and Politics in the Middle Ages. By Edward Jenks, M.A., Reader in English Law in the University of Oxford. Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. Jenks gracefully records his obligations to Professor Maitland, and a glance at the *Law and Politics of the Middle Ages* shows that his book is an excellent piece of work produced by a student in the school of which Professor Maitland is the acknowledged head. The true aim of this school is to trace out the history, and especially the early history, of laws and institutions, and of the ideas to which laws and institutions owe their origin; and Mr. Jenk's treatise is a bold, and in many respects successful, attempt to explain the development of legal and political conceptions during the Middle Ages—that is, speaking very broadly, from the time when Rome ceased to rule the Western world to somewhere about the period of the Reformation. The book is the work of a thoroughly trained English lawyer, who combines a practical knowledge of the laws of his own country with a keen interest in speculations as to the development of legal ideas, such, for example, as the idea of "the State," of "property," of possession, of contract, and the like. The work is so admirable a specimen of its class that its appearance gives a good occasion for considering what is the real worth and the true interest of the whole body of writings to which it belongs. This is a point on which there exists some confusion in the minds both of writers and of readers, and which, therefore, repays examination.

Mr. Jenks' book may be placed together with Pollock and Maitland's "History of English Law" and with Maitland's recent "Lectures on Township and Borough." These are alike concerned with the origins of legal institutions; all of them may, therefore, be placed among the legal literature of England; they are each and all of them works which any lawyer who takes a generous and liberal interest in his science may study with interest. But Mr. Jenks' treatise (and the same remark applies to those with which we have coupled its name) is in reality not a contribution to our knowledge of law, but a contribution to our knowledge of history.—*Nation.*

Twelve Naval Captains By Molly Elliott Seawell. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Molly Elliott Seawell could not have chosen a better time than the present in which to recall the brilliant careers of some of our naval heroes. "Twelve Naval Captains" is a book intended for the youth of the country, wherein twelve commanders are selected, men who had "great opportunities and were equal to those opportunities," and to offer a short biographical sketch of each has been an agreeable task for the author. It is remarked that the "naval and military glory of the early years of the republic have been gained almost wholly against Great Britain," but Miss Seawell has no intention of gloating over this fact. We must not "whine against England," which is "very un-American," it is said, but emulate the example of our illustrious forefathers, who "made a short protest, followed

by a bold defiance and a great, successful fight, then shook hands and made up.'

Paul Jones (who, by the way, was not Paul Jones, but John Paul, having added the "Jones" to his name for some inscrutable reason after coming to this country) heads the list. It is not hard to make a captivating story of this brave fighter's life, and Miss Seawell, because of the limited space, can only give a tithe of the interesting adventures wherein he played the principal rôle. Richard Dale is the next man described. Of him the author says: "He was, by nature, a daring and reckless speller, and the ingenuity and simplicity with which he could twist the letters of the alphabet into forms never before seen was truly comical." Dale could fight, if he was a poor speller, and his many honorable wounds bore testimony to his splendid daring. The remaining commodores whose brave deeds are recorded are Thomas Truxtum, William Bainbridge, Edward Preble, Stephen Decatur, Richard Somers, Isaac Hull, Charles Stewart. Oliver Hazard Perry, Thomas MacDonough and James Lawrence. The book is illustrated with portraits.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Machiavelli. By John Morley. The Macmillan Company.

John Morley's keen and dispassionate study of Machiavelli, presented as the Romanes Lecture of last year, appears now as a book by itself, helped out by eleven pages or more of notes. Mr. Morley wastes no time in preliminary non-essentials, but enters at once into a critical estimate of the character and influence of his subject. Machiavelli's name has been one of living significance in all the years since he lived, and yet most men have been content to take him on trust. The bad eminence that has made his name a synonym has seemed to them sufficient without the trouble of reading his books. Mr. Morley makes it clear that his merit in the history of political literature is his method. He withdrew politics from scholasticism and based their consideration on observation and experience. Mr. Morley approves Acton's saying, that Machiavelli is not a vanishing type, but a constant and contemporary influence, because he represents one side in the eternal struggle between energy, will, violence, against the control of conscience and humanity.—*The Literary World.*

Cheerful Yesterdays. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It is seldom that a man of letters has so much of a story to tell as Mr. Higginson, an experience so varied and so active to recite. Nor has Mr. Higginson ever written more agreeably than here, with happier expression, with more wealth of humorous and effective illustration, with more of that allusive light which comes from a wide range of culture, and a memory that instinctively reproduces at the right moment the appropriate anecdote or phrase. In his brief "Epilogue" he suggests that "the public may often justly complain that too much has been told." But neither the fulness nor the intimacy of his disclosure exceeds the proper bounds either as regards Mr. Higginson himself or others. If he has a sharp word of criticism for others now and then, he does not spare himself at points where he has missed the mark. And it is not by any means as if his book had an exclusively personal importance. It admits us to the very heart of several of the greatest movements of the century, without any exaggeration of the writer's personal contribution to the current of events. It gives us history in its social setting, and has, if we mistake not, permanent worth as one of those serviceable memoirs that help new times to rightly understand the old.

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Whatever lack of concentration there has been, the varied product of his life has been uncommonly rich; while, when all is said, the man's best service has been his conspicuously unwavering devotion to every cause that has made for the enlightenment and improvement of his fellow-men.—*Nation.*

Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy. By Edwin Lawrence Godkin. Houghton Mifflin.

"Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy" (Houghton) is the collective title of a sheaf of thoughtful and well timed essays on topics of current public interest by Mr. E. L. Godkin, the accomplished editor of the New York *Evening Post.* With the author's journalistic writings most of our readers are doubtless familiar. In the present volume the opportunity is given of contrasting Mr. Godkin the caustic and somewhat dogmatical editorial writer who draws his customary inspiration from such rasping themes as Platt and Tammany and the Jingoes and the good "Americans," with Mr. Godkin the publicist who surveys the phenomena of democracy with the serene and philosophical eye of a Lecky or a Tocqueville. So far as we have discovered in these essays, Mr. Godkin does not once lose his temper therein or yield to his alleged besetting propensity to scold. He shows that in his more philosophical moods he can view with a lenient and even an indulgent eye the ways peculiar to his adopted fellow countryman. More than once he is on the verge of praising us, of discerning a clear roseate streak of hope on the horizon of our national future. In fine, while the constant reader of Mr. Godkin's editorials might be led to infer therefrom that in the author's opinion this country is on the whole in a pretty bad way, such is not the impression to be gained from the clear and scholarly little volume before us. * * * Mr. Godkin's style is terse and clear, and the papers in this collection, treating such subjects as "Equality," "The Nominating System," "The Decline of Legislatures," "Peculiarities of American Municipal Government," etc.—show both philosophic breadth and close special knowledge. —*Dial.*

Philosophical Lectures and Remains of Richard Lewis Nettleship, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. Edited, with a biographical sketch, by A. C. Bradley, Professor of English Literature in the University at Glasgow, and G. R. Benson, Balliol College, Oxford. 2 vols., with portraits. The Macmillan Company.

A confusion between Lewis Nettleship and his elder brothers, the late Corpus Professor of Latin, Henry Nettleship, the distinguished consulting oculist Edward Nettleship, and John Nettleship, the well-known animal painter, is possible among us, to whom Lewis must be known, if at all, by the little that he actually published: (1) The Arnold prize Essay on "The Normans in Italy and Sicily" (1873); (2) "An Italian Study of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" (*Macmillan's Magazine*, November, 1878); (3) "The Theory of Education in the Republic of Plato" (written in 1879 for Mr. Evelyn Abbott's "Hellenica," Rivingtons, 1880); (4) an article on T. H. Green's philosophy (in the *Contemporary* for May, 1882); and (5) the Memoir of the late Professor T. H. Green in Nettleship's edition of that philosopher's works (Longmans, 1888). The need of such an explanation is due chiefly to the disaster on Mont Blanc in August, 1892, which abruptly closed his life before he had yet completed his forty sixth year. To those whom personal friendship enables to read between the lines of Professor Bradley's sketch, the brief memoir prefixed to these volumes will seem a model of what such an account should be; but, for others, Professor Bradley might well have attempted a connected survey of Lewis Nettleship's interpretation of Plato. Also, by a little different treatment of his correspondence, and one or two extracts from Nettleship's unprinted MSS. on "The Normans in Italy," Professor Bradley could probably have given the general reading public a more telling picture and a fuller suggestion of his really noteworthy genius for the pleasures of genuine comradeship with his pupils. Though the biography here given will be found exceptionally interesting, its effect upon many will be that of something too esoteric for the uninitiated. * * *

At the close of this account of a great teacher, the real record of whose life must fatally remain inaccessible to the larger public, should stand words concerning him written by Professor Bradley, and inscribed on the wall of Balliol College chapel, above the recently erected memorial of Jowett: "He loved great things, and thought little of himself; desiring neither fame nor influence, he won the devotion of men and was a power in their lives; and, seeking no disciples, he taught to many the greatness of the world and of man's mind."—*Nation.*

Drake and the Tudor Navy. With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. By Julian S. Corbett. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.

This work is naturally divided into two volumes' the first devoted to the career of Drake as adventurer and corsair; the second dealing with his later years, when he became distinguished as admiral and naval commander. Besides the usual manuscripts which cover the time of Drake, and publications like the Navy Records, or like those of the Hakluyt and Camden Societies and the works of Capt. Duro, the author has had the advantage of consulting transcripts of various unpublished Spanish documents which Capt. Duro has recently discovered and calendared. As a result, Mr. Corbett, with his previously published short life of Drake as a nucleus, has produced an historical work of much value and interest and possessing a freshness and fulness of detail never before reached. * * *

The limitations of Drake, both in person and in surroundings, were too great to permit us to consider him exactly in the same light as Nelson; but the words of the author which follow, seem to us an accurate summing up of his attributes as a naval leader:

"It was in the very nature of Drake," says Mr. Corbett, "that, so long as his nominal commander would consent to be a figurehead and his council of war a mere court to record his opinions, he could command with brilliant success. But such a position he would never have been allowed and could not possibly have achieved in the Cadiz expedition of 1596. The Elizabethan age, high as it rose beyond all that had gone before, yet lacked the greatness of spirit that could recognize and trust implicitly a heaven born admiral as a riper age could trust Nelson. So it came about that he was denied the opportunity of proving the tremendous force of his ideas, and he passed to posterity, as the narrow view of his contemporaries could see him, with a renown, it is true, so great as to become at once almost mythical, yet not for what he was."

The style of the narrative is most interesting, and the book is provided with plans and illustrations, particularly of the vessels of the time. The accuracy of the text is well sustained in the appendices and the many notes and references. It is to be regretted that the long and somewhat pedantic descriptions of the ships and guns of the Tudor age were not also relegated to the appendices.—*Nation.*

In Old Narragansett. By Alice Morse Earle. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

In Old Narragansett, by Alice Morse Earle, is not, strictly speaking, fiction, but it contains some charming true stories, which are told with all the art of a practiced writer of fiction, and the other chapters in the book are so full of imaginative and character interest that the volume as a whole may fairly be included under that head. Mrs. Earle has delightful and accurate knowledge of old-time ways in Narragansett, and her stories connected with some of the precious antique china she has unearthed, and about

reputed witches, odd characters, and typical customs of Rhode Island a century ago, are replete with interest of more than one kind. In fact, it is rare that we find a book of such brevity which contains so much genuine entertainment. —*Outlook.*

In the Midst of Life. By Ambrose Bierce. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Under this new title appears a volume containing those stories by Mr. Bierce formerly published as "Tales of Stories and Civilians," with the addition of several more. Mr. Bierce's reputation is so well established with lovers of good literature, that we can do little more than note the fact of this book's appearance. We think it very safe to say that with the single exception of Poe, no American writer has ever written any short stories that can compare with these. Intensely dramatic, condensed in such a way as to make their very brevity heighten the effect which they produce, the construction and development of each of these tales is a model of literary art. They are as striking as Kipling's, they are as powerfully unpleasant as some of the best of Maupassant's. We like most the stories whose scene is laid on or near the battlefield, and the more so as they are not purely and simply "war stories," but bring into the web of the plot those threads of love and hate, of ambition and intrigue and disgrace that display the intensely human man under the soldier's garb. Nowhere can the art of how and when to end a story be more perfectly exemplified than in some of these remarkable tales.—*Bookman.*

Southern Soldier Stories. By George Cary Eggleston, New York. The Macmillan Company.

Despite the countless war stories which have appeared since 1865, there is always room in the apparently overcrowded field for another set of interesting tales well told; and when these exhibit the bravery of the Southerners and their devotion to the cause they espoused, they should not be less welcome to us than "Yankee yarns;" but rather more so, since they remind us—and we Northerners sometimes have forgotten it—that our opponents in that terrible struggle were, and are, our brothers.

Southern Soldier Stories, by George Cary Eggleston, are of this order, and are worthy of attention. The book is a collection of nearly fifty sketches, many of them very short, and most of them of unusual excellence, demonstrating as they do the reckless courage, the laxity of military discipline, the hardships uncomplainingly endured, the devotion, the honor, the hot temper—in a word, the conglomerate mass of characteristics, good and bad, which make the Southern gentleman, even to-day, the most fascinating of men. * * *

Every line of the book rings true. It is good work, honestly done; and while youthful readers will revel in it from the standpoint of the story, their elders will enjoy the gleams of dry humor which follow so closely upon the pathos as to make the whole, as life is, a mixture of smiles and tears, with this difference, that life in our blessed time of peace produces no sudden and startling events, dramatic situations, like great upheavals of the earth's crust, being the result of tremendous cataclysms. The valour of war lies in deeds, the heroism of peace in endurance.

The women of the Confederacy receive at the author's hands no elaborate eulogy, but the stories entitled "A Plantation Heroine" and "The Women of Petersburg" will prove to the most indifferent reader that the narrator speaks from his heart when he says of them, "Their deeds of mercy will never be adequately recorded until the angels report." * * *

All these stories end with equal abruptness, but so does life on the battlefield. They are clean, wholesome, mental food, preaching no moral save morality, and that only by inference, for nothing is said about it; but they will surely make their way, as Colonel Eggleston's earlier works, and those of his brother, Edward Eggleston, have done, into the hands and thence to the hearts of the most desirable class of readers —the children—the men and women of the nation that shall be.—*Bookman.*

Selected Cases on the Law of Partnership, including Limited Partnerships. By Francis M. Burdick. Little, Brown & Company.

Professor Burdick has collected and arranged under proper heads some two hundred and fifty leading cases on the Law of Partnership. These cases cover the subject fully, and from them the student can readily obtain a clear and adequate idea of the development of the law of partnership as well as of its present doctrines. On mooted and unsettled points the author endeavors to acquaint the student with the cardinal principles underlying the conflicting theories, but not to bewilder him with a mass of unsound or overruled decisions. While designed especially for the student's use, the practicing lawyer will find this selection of use as a ready reference book of cases bearing upon almost every conceivable point in the Law of Partnership. —*The Green Bag.*

Afloat on the Ohio. An Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff from Redstone to Cairo. Chicago: Way & Williams.

In his *Afloat on the Ohio*, the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society has given us a book that may be read with pleasure and profit by every lover of American history and advancement and by persons who enjoy beautiful scenery or are fond of sketches of personal idiosyncrasies as well. The author's primary object in making the pilgrimage was historical; that appears on every page of the narrative as well

as in his own avowal that his purpose was to gather "local color" for work in Western history, the Ohio River having been an important factor in the development of the West and in the making of the nation and of its greatness to a much more predominant extent than we are accustomed, in our superficial view, to realize. The party of four, voyaging in a skiff, floated down the stream by day and camped on the shore at night; and they contrived to have some shopping to do at every town, so as to get more opportunities to explore. Their very starting place—Redstone, or Brownsville, at the mouth of Redstone Creek—is famous in history, beginning even with its prehistoric foundations, and is memorable for having been the first English agricultural settlement west of the Alleghenies, and for its prominence as a post in the frontier wars; and it was only the portal, as it were, to the succession of historical sites that are distributed along the whole length of the great river. * * * It is a surprise to learn how the more obscure parts have been left behind by the railroads, which have built up and developed the inland towns at their expense, and how primitive the rural populations still remain. In order to give a clearer idea of the history which is interwoven with the narrative, a historical outline of the settlement of the Ohio is given in the appendix; and this is followed by a bibliography. "It is time," the author says, "that our Western and Southern folk were awakened to an appreciation of the fact that they have a history at their doors quite as significant in the annals of civilization as that which induces pilgrimages to Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Garden Making. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University. The Macmillan Company.

Garden Making, by L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, is a little book that should be in the hands of everyone who has so much as a foot of ground to plant. It will be welcomed alike by the experienced gardener and the novice. By the gardener, because he will find that it sets forth with admirable simplicity and conciseness what he knows to be true, and by the novice, because he will find that much of what is said applies equally well to a garden of onions as of orchids. Mr. Bailey's advice to the novice is so wholesome that I cannot refrain from giving it here. "We are apt to covet" he says, "the things which we cannot have; but we are happier when we love things which grow because they must. A patch of lusty pigweeds growing and crowding in luxuriant abandon may be a better and more worthy object of affection than a bed of coleuses in which every spark of life and spirit and individuality has been sheared out and suppressed. The man who worries morning and night about the dandelions on the lawn will find great relief in loving the dandelions. Love the thing nearest at hand, and love intensely." This paragraph, laid to heart, is worth the price of the book.

But Mr. Bailey gives, besides specifics, practical advice as to the preparation of the land, sowing and planting, with special chapters devoted to the ornamental grounds, the fruit plantation and the vegetable garden and a calendar added for the North and the South.

Still, by far the most delightful and the most valuable part of the book too, we think, is that which Mr. Bailey devotes to some general remarks on landscape gardening. As this is an art of which the public is woefully ignorant, it is devoutly to be wished that Mr. Bailey's ideas were more generally known and put into practice. We heartily commend his book.—*Southern Educational Journal.*

The Victor's Crowns and Other Sermons. By Alexander Maclaren. The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Alexander Maclaren is, it is safe to say, not only the most eminent Baptist preacher of to-day, but the leading preacher of the English-speaking people. He is not a sensational pulpit orator, except as the speaking of the truth of God with directness and power is sensational. He is often plain to bluntness. His method of exposition is always simple, his applications of the truth practical, his illustrations never overdrawn, though often singularly apt and striking. The secret of his power is the eminently Biblical quality of his sermons. He speaks to the heart, and they who are hungering and thirsting after righteousness—and, thank God, the number of them is great and growing—hear him gladly. It is with sincere satisfaction, therefore, that we welcome a new volume of his rich and helpful discourses, which has just come to hand from The Macmillan Company, entitled *The Victor's Crowns and Other Sermons.* The volume contains thirty-two sermons, on such themes—to mention only a few—as "The Victor's Browns" (seven discourses), "The Christ of the Sermon on the Mount," "Faith in His Name," "Citizenship in Heaven," and "Greatness in the Kingdom." No disciple can fail to be enlarged in soul and strengthened in faith by a thoughtful reading of these sermons. —*The Examiner.*

Mirabeau. By P. F. Willert. The Macmillan Company.

Among the notable results which have come from the vigorous School of Modern History at Oxford, with which nearly all the English historical writers of eminence in recent years are or have been connected, not the least useful to the ordinary student are the numerous and well-written small manuals, each dealing concisely and clearly with a period or a single historic figure. Though the "Foreign Statesmen" series, one of whose volumes is now before us, has no formal connection with the University, yet two-thirds of the writers are Oxford men, rang-

ing from such veteran teachers as Dr. Franck Bright to enthusiastic juniors, by comparison, like Messrs. Wakeman, Hassall and Hutton.

This biography of the greatest statesman of revolutionary France, by Mr. Willert, of Exeter College, is deserving of high commendation, not only for its thoroughness, which gives it a weight not always found in such popular manuals but for the graphic style and sense of proportion which make it easy both to read and to remember. Necessarily the earlier part of Mirabeau's life, while less important in the interests directly involved, is the more picturesque and amusing to the general reader. It is worth noting that Mr. Willert brings out how some disciplinary measures of the queer old physiocrat Marquis, which have sometimes been considered as evidences of mere paternal oppression, were really blessings in disguise to the son, who had all his life a marvelous faculty, unhampered by any scruples, of making everyone with whom he came in contact serviceable to his purposes; in fact, during his whole career in the Assembly he kept up a literary workshop only comparable to that which the elder Dumas is said to have maintained, and found numbers of clever men ready to supply the bulk of his speeches and allow him all the credit.—*The Critic.*

The Story of Perugia. By Margaret Symonds and Lina Duff Gordon. Illustrated by M. Helen James. The Macmillan Company.

This book is the first in a series devoted to "Mediæval Towns." It sets the pace for its followers. In the first place, the mere choice of subject was felicitous. Perugia, to those who know it well, is simply the queen of all mediæval towns, whether in Italy, Spain or France. Furthermore, the authors of this monograph have had singular qualifications for their task. John Addington Symonds evidently bequeathed to his daughter some of his sympathy for Italian life and history, with a little of his literary gift, and while at times she repeats his one fault, a tendency to writing perhaps a shade too "fine," her style is usually as vigorous and correct as it is picturesque. The fitness of her collaborator we must appraise favorably, since the book is homogeneous and moves through the troubled chapters of Perugian history with uniform clarity and swiftness, as though one hand had written it. Finally Miss James has produced for the book some illustrations which make a creditable appearance, in spite of the small scale. If succeeding volumes in this series are written and illustrated as well as in this one the general reader will have occasion to rejoice.

By the general reader we mean the tourist in general, the traveller who goes to Italy with a slender preparation for the things he finds there and then bewails the fact that no books are accessible which would tell him just what he wants to know. Of course, there is Baedeker, but the ubiquitous German has never pretended to provide the public with anything more than a guide book. Symonds himself wrote some delightful Italian sketches, and one of the best of them deals with Perugia, but his pages are too brief. Hence the present authors have come to a clear field, and, after judicious gleanings through the solid authorities, from Matarazzo to Sismondi, from the minor chroniclers in the "Archivio Storico" to the scattered notes of modern travellers, they have put within their modest limits a remarkably comprehensive body of information.—*New York Tribune.*

Plain Living. By Rolf Boldrewood. The Macmillan Company.

The sub-title of this book, "A Bush Idyll" conveys a very accurate idea of the story, which has very little plot, and depends almost entirely upon the fidelity of its descriptions of Australian ranch life to win the reader's attention. "Rolf Boldrewood's" stories are sufficiently well known to guarantee to this a favorable reception. The Stamfords, sheep raisers, are the principal figures; the head of the family, coming unexpectedly into a large fortune, but having seen the effects of great wealth and self-indulgence upon the children of an old friend, decides to keep the secret of his inheritance until his own son should have grown to manhood. The latter, believing himself a poor man, labors bravely at the hard task of the bush farmer, and by patient industry and good business judgment makes a success. He then locates a new farm for himself in the wilderness and becomes a magnate. On the day of his marriage to the pretty Miss Dacre the long-preserved secret is made known, and the curtain goes down on general happiness. Incidental to this story, there are some capital sketches of life in Sydney, which appears not to differ materially from life in other large towns, except for the infusion of the picturesque elements represented by the Stamfords themselves.—*Picayune*, New Orleans.

Industrial Democracy. By Sydney and Beatrice Webb. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.

That industrial workers are not their own masters to the same extent as when American independence was declared no one doubts who reflects on Arnold Toynbee's phrase, "the industrial revolution" The change of the independent tool-worker in his little shop into the dependent machine worker in the great factory, under a captain of industry, introduced into men's economic relations with their fellow-citizens the inequality out of which they had risen in their political relations. The so-called "labor questions" is the term which describes the worker's struggle, still going on, to regain the economic equality with his employer which he possessed before the substitution of machinery for tools deprived him of it. It is a struggle for the widening of the idea of democracy, to make the democratic principle as good in industrial

as it is in political relations. This struggle is the subject of this book, and the aim of it is expressed in the title. The work may be summarily described as an account of the struggle as carried on with that aim by trade-unions in Great Britain. It is a carefully elaborate and valuable contribution to the economic and sociological studies which now attract the most thoughtful minds, and its value is enhanced by a copious bibliography.

A unique interest attaches to the work as the joint product of a husband and wife, each rarely qualified for the task. Mr. Webb is a London barrister and a member of the London County Council, and has been Chairman of the Technical Education Board, and Vice-chairman of the Local Government Committee. Mrs. Webb is a daughter of Mr Richard Potter, sometime President of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada. A pupil of Mr. Herbert Spencer, she has been associated with Mr. Charles Booth in his investigation of the working classes of London. Both she and her husband have published valuable stories in *Social Science*, the fruit of their personal investigations, in the course of which Mrs. Webb herself, in order to get at the facts, became at various times a rent collector, a tailoress and a working-class lodger in working-class families. The result of six years' patient, rigorous study of the subject in all its innumerable and intricate details, as exhibited in the trade-unionism of Great Britain, is luminously presented in this remarkable book. Concerning the trade-union literature—hundreds of volumes annually—whose essence they have extracted, the authors declare that "it lays bare, more completely than any other record known to us, the real nature and action of democratic organization in the Anglo-Saxon race."—*New York Tribune.*

The Essays of Michael, Lord of Montaigne. Translated by John Florio. Temple Classics. The Macmillan Company.

To a man of philosophical and meditative temperment no author is more delightful and more richly remunerative than Montaigne. The English reader, especially if he be a lover of Tudor speech, can consult him in no translation more spirited, characteristic and adequate than that of Florio, in which the thought and, to some extent, language of Shakespeare seem anticipated. Once more, the very best way of reading Florio's Montaigne is in Messrs. Dent's series of "Temple Classics." Exactly the books are these dainty and elegantly printed volumes—with their rubricated titles, their artistic frontispieces, and admirably serviceable notes—to be carried in the pocket—the waistcoat pocket, if needs be—and to be brought out whenever a spare half-hour presents itself. So much is there in a single volume to furnish subject for thought and meditation that one will serve for a week's consumption. The modern Jacques will suck delight or melancholy out of one of them "as a weasel sucks eggs." We have, we hope, established the claim on recognition of this eminently desirable book. It may be said that the third volume gives a beautiful view of the Château of Montaigne; the fourth supplies portraits, etched by Mr. H. Crackmore, of the creators of the accepted text of Montaigne, Mlle. de Gournay (after Mathéus), and of Pierre de Brach (after Thomas de Leu); and the fifth presents a reproduction by photogravure of the portrait of Florio contained in his "Queen Anna's New World of Words." Mr. Waller's notes are short, illustrative, and admirably selected, and each volume has an index of words. —*Notes and Queries.*

The Treasure of the Humble. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro, with an Introduction by A. B. Walkley. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Until the publication of *Le Trésor des Humbles*, M. Maeterlinck was known to the reading public as a philosophic man of letters. Every serious author is more or less philosophic: he has something to say of the general principles of life; he can hardly avoid having some kind of philosophy, although he may make no effort to state it systematically or even directly. M. Maeterlinck has now, however, become a literary philosopher; and in his latest book he sketches for us the outlines of his theory of the universe. It is not remarkable that M. Maeterlinck should have a philosophy: the remarkable things is that he should try to express it, for it had been previously understood that the main characteristics of the deep truths which his work has heretofore embodied were such that nobody could give them utterance. But, indeed, this last principle is the basis of the present formulation.

In "The Treasure of the Humble," then we have M. Maeterlinck as a philosopher; not a very systematic philosopher, it is true, not academic, arid, accurate, but still a philosopher for all that. There will be many who have been interested in his plays who will like to turn to them again with these more definite statements in mind, and see how far they can discern, in what was enigmatic, the forms more or less vague which are a little more plainly drawn in this book. Such readers will turn at once to the essay on "The Tragical in Daily Life," where they will certainly find some things of a good deal of interest concerning the manner and the matter of "The Princess Maleine" and the other remarkable dramas. We prefer, however, to consider the book by itself for the moment, or rather, for itself. It offers us counsel on life and not on literature, and we prefer to take it as it offers itself. M. Maeterlinck is a philosopher of a known school, and his work has a place in a known tendency of our time.

The English version of this book is a good one Despite some small inaccuracies and inelegancies, it is rather remarkable in conveying the meaning and the character of the original. We rather re-

gret the omission of the essays on Emerson, Ruysbroeck, and Novalis. They do not really belong to the others (although they are included in the French edition), but they are very useful in an effort to understand our author. Mr. Walkley's introduction seems to us good; not by any means the last word of comment, but still such as to give the reader who turns to it after he has read the book a good deal of help in accommodating new ideas to old ones.

It is a curious book, written in a charming style, and persuasive. One feels somehow as though M. Maeterlinck had almost a right to answer anyone who cannot see anything in it with the repartee of a Turner—namely, Don't you wish you could —*Dial.*

A Literary History of India. By R. W. Frazer. Charles Scribner s Sons.

Mr. R. W. Frazer, one of the foremost of Asiatic scholars of to-day and one of the leading authorities upon the religious, social and political lore of India, has written *A Literary History of India* (Scribner's) that is as valuable to the scholar as attractive to the reader of less serious aim. From the old Vedic hymns sung by the earlier Aryan invaders of India and preserved for posterity by a long line of Brahman priests, he traces the development of Indian literature to the curious dramatic and poetic writings produced by the fusing of old and new and Eastern and Western ideas in the India of to-day.

Mr. Frazer believes that the future political outcome of the fusing of East and West that is going on in India to day may be looked for with hope rather than with fear; but that as the movement slowly takes place there will be in every step "unrest and dangers both to State and people, and, in a land like India, fierce commotion, taking all the steadying hand of the English rule to direct and guide it toward a safe heaven." One of the things that most impresses the reader, after a study of this book, is the tremendous power, for good or evil, of the Brahman. A power that, from Vedic times down to the terrible days of the mutiny, has never failed to work its way. To day it moves ever on in subtle paths, and the Brahman, determined, proud and cunning, is still the dominating native force, for the roots of this cult remain firmly fixed in the very structure of Indian life, social observances and literature.—*Sun*, New York.

La Fin du Classicisme et le Retour á l' Antiquité. By Professor L. Bertrand. Paris, Hachette & Cie.

This book bears all the ear-marks of a thesis for the French doctorate. In other words, it is a very careful and thorough study of the subject, well "documentée," and offering points of interest in views not always such as are generally entertained concerning certain great authors. Indeed, Professor Bertrand exhibits a singular boldness in his estimate and criticism of André Chénier and Chateaubriand, for instance; in the case of the former, affirming that Sainte-Beuve has misconceived the significance of the poet's work, and, of the latter, placing the writer squarely among the classicists, and those of the decadence at that. His estimate of the value of the classic spirit and doctrine would make M. Brunetiére rage furiously, though it must be borne in mind that he treats of the decadent classicism so well analyzed by Taine and others. The book is well worth reading, and will serve a useful purpose as a work of reference for a period less studied, perhaps, than those which immediately preceded and followed it.—*Evening Post*, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Students' History of the United States. By Professor Edward Channing, of Harvard University. The Macmillan Company.

The ideal history of the United States for schools has probably not been written; but perhaps the nearest approach to that ideal is at hand in the *Students' History of the United States*, written by Professor Edward Channing, of Harvard University, and published by The Macmillan Company. Those who read Professor Channing's smaller volume, prepared two years or more ago to meet the needs of English students of American history, must welcome this latest contribution with interest. There is the proper proportion, no one period being unduly magnified at the expense of another; the suggestions and references are exceedingly helpful; the illustrative material is well selected, and the several chapters are so admirably constructed as to make the book appeal at once to teachers as the best of its kind that has yet appeared.—*Dial.*

Stories from the Classic Literature of Many Nations. Edited by Bertha Palmer. The Macmillan Company.

An attractive book entitled *Stories from the Classic Literature of Many Nations* has been sent to us by The Macmillan Company. It is edited by Bertha Palmer, and it is, we believe, her first literary venture. If so, we gladly congratulate her on her debut. She says in her preface, "The aim of this book is to give either parts or the whole of stories that are characteristic of the classic literature of many nations." She has the modesty to declare that her work is

especially for children, but in very truth it will appeal to those of all ages. There are Indian legends, and stories from the Finnish, the English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, Russian, and, in short, from every quarter of the globe. It is one of those books which one does not care to read through at a sitting, but which ought to be within easy reach for reference. Moreover, the selection has been judicious, and the arrangement is artistic. Miss Palmer has shown a rare gift for compilation, and doubtless this little volume will prove to be merely a stepping stone to higher things.—*The New York Herald.*

Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers By Albert S. Cook. The Macmillan Company.

This thorough tour of scholarship, based on King Alfred's version of Gregory's pastoral care, the laws of King Alfred, his version of Bede's church history and the history of Orisius, together with the countless quotations from biblical literature in Aelfric's Homilies, is a first instalment only. The collection of biblical extracts scattered throughout old English prose texts is extremely arduous. Yet in the end of biblical scholarship and professional study of English a complete, a reasonably complete, massing of all such allusions has been undertaken. For this volume the two representative prose authors of the chief epochs, Alfred and Aelfric, have been chosen. The whole mass of excerpts is masterfully edited with the Vulgate and other Latin originals, an introduction of eminent serviceableness to all interested in these readings, on the old English versions, and an index to biblical passages and principal words.—*Yale Literary Review.*

The Bible Story. By Bennett and Adeney. The Macmillan Company.

The Bible in Story, Re-told for Young People is the title of an admirable work recently issued by The Macmillan Company, of New York. It is exactly what its title implies—the presentation of the main portions of the Bible in narrative form and in a style of language adapting it to the needs of youthful readers. The Old Testament Story is from the pen of W. H. Bennett, M.A., Hackney and New College, London, and The New Testament Story is the work of W. F. Adeney, M.A., New College, London. The work is accompanied with illustrations and maps. From our examination of this work we are favorably impressed with it, and believe it is a book which, placed in the hands of children and youth, will increase their interest in and broaden their understanding of the Holy Scriptures.—*The Free Methodist.*

Language Lessons Complete. By Charles De Garmo, Ph.D., President of Swarthmore College. Werner School Book Co.

The subject of English grammar is probably the most distasteful that the pupil has to deal with. The subject is presented in an analytic way before the learner is mature enough to master it. Compositions are required on abstract subjects about which the pupils know little or nothing. Often outlines are called for the first thing before the pupil has any definite idea as to what he will write. This is like putting one into a straight-jacket. It deprives him of all freedom. What one writes under such conditions is apt to be made up of formal, uninteresting statements, devoid of all freshness or originality.

This attempt to teach language begins with calling for simple statements suggested by familiar things. Little stories are written from pictures. Under the supervising teacher the first principles of grammar are taught one after another. More suggestive pictures and subjects follow until the learner has acquired facility of expression and a habit of taking notice of things. Among the topics suggested, beside many familiar pictured objects, are scenes from Robinson Crusoe, the Iliad and Odyssey, and from the lives of Capt. John Smith, Abraham Lincoln and others. The plan of the book is by practice and careful instruction to lead to a free and correct use of language, in becoming acquainted with things in nature, the ways of the world, forms of business, and with something of literature and history. The book is full of suggestive illustrations, and is in every way well made, and is one of the best books yet published for the end in view, teaching the use of the English language accurately, thoroughly and in an interesting way.—*American School Board Journal.*

A Text-Book of Zoölogy. By T. Jeffery Parker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Biology in the University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z., and William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Biology in the University of Sydney, N. S. W. The Macmillan Company.

Parker and Haswell's long awaited text-book will be welcomed with pleasure and even with gratitude that so admirable a work has been placed within the reach of teachers and students of zoölogy, but we cannot repress a feeling of sadness that its gifted senior author did not live to see the fruit of the immense labor that he must have bestowed upon it. It was to be expected that the author of the "Elementary Biology" and of the "Zoötomy" would produce a work on zoölogy of high merit. This expectation has not been disappointed and Professors Parker and Haswell have given us a book which is sure to take and long continue to hold a leading place among the manuals of zoölogy.

The book shows throughout the influence of Parker's long experience as student, teacher and author, in the teaching of elementary biology by the method usually associated with the name of Huxley, whose demonstrator he was between the years 1872 and 1880. Huxley's method was distinguished especially by the prominence

given to the "type" system, by the stress laid upon physiological and morphological considerations as opposed to the minutæ of botanical and zoölogical classification and by the effort to treat plants and animals, as far as possible, as only two aspects of one fundamental series of phenomena. It has often been criticised—sometimes justly, sometimes through a misconception of Huxley's theory of biological teaching or a lack of acquaintance with the conditions of its practical application; it has been variously modified to meet special needs and conditions, but there can be no question as to the great stimulus that it gave to biological studies or the vast improvement it has affected in the teaching of botany and zoölogy in the strict sense.

The precise relation of elementary biology to the subsequent study of zoölogy or botany has not thus far found very definite expression in the text-books. Parker and Haswell's book is so arranged as to follow naturally after such an elementary course, but despite its bulk it is also skilfully adapted to the needs of the beginner who has not had the advantage of the preparatory work.

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Written with a clearness, accuracy and method that bespeak the practiced teacher, it is admirably illustrated with a profusion of figures—there are nearly twelve hundred in all—of the highest excellence. A large proportion of these are original. They are often of an artistic merit rarely attained in text-books; they are almost without exception clear, yet are rarely schematized. In all these respects the book offers a model which cannot be too highly praised.—*Science.*

An Introduction to American Literature. By Henry S. Pancoast, author of "An Introduction to English Literature." Henry Holt & Co.

In neither of his books has Mr. Pancoast treated literature as an isolated phenomenon, but as an outgrowth of life. The study of literary masterpieces is a study of reflections of life, and the history of literature should be a study of forces that produce these reflections or pictures of life. A text-book on the subject should be not merely an enumeration of names and works, but an exposition of the historic forces at work to mould such forms and the influences producing such writers as appear.

The requisite of a text book Mr. Pancoast has met. The book is meant to supplement or follow the study of masterpieces, not to take their place or precede them. He treats of American Literature as of offshoot of English, beginning at a certain stage of English development and influenced by that. For example, in speaking of Benjamin Franklin, he shows how the first American scientist was not only an American, but an Englishman also, and influenced by the literary spirit of the age of Swift and Pope.

In the divisions of his subject Mr. Pancoast takes into account that our literature arose first in separate colonies, and, therefore, has not unity. Gradually it attained national unity; yet still the elements are, to some extent, sectional, and to this day we have the southern, western, and eastern groups. It has three general divisions: The Colonial, the Revolutionary, or the Establishment of Nationality; the Literature of the Republic. The third division has for its last chapter, Literature since the Civil War. Each division is prepared for by a general survey of the history of that period; enough to bring out the forces at work in moulding the thought of that time. The general literary tendencies as an outgrowth of the time are considered, and then the chief individual writers and their works. The minor writers are mentioned at the close of each division. The result of Mr. Pancoast's treatment is to put into the mind of the student a clear notion of the causes of our literature, rather than a bare outline of writers and books. This is not a book of the old pedagogical style, but one in accord with the latest and best ideas of education.—*Am. School Board Journal.*

The Science of Law and Law Making. Being an Introduction to Law, a General View of Its Forms and Substance, and a Discussion of the Question of Codification. By R. Floyd Clarke, A.B., LL.B., of the New York Bar. The Macmillan Company.

In this elaborate and somewhat pretentious work the author has sought to give a true conception of the system of law under which we live, in a form suitable to the comprehension of laymen and law students, and to use this as a basis upon which to build an argument on the question of codification. Stated in the author's own words, the attempt has been, first, to write an introduction to law which shall enlighten the intelligent lay reader as to the beauty and interest of its problems; second, to remove the discussion of the code question from the generalities in which it has always been obscured to the contemplation of the practical working of the two systems in concrete instances; third, to elaborate the idea of the fundamental and intrinsic difference between the two forms of writings, statute and case law, and fourth, to draw the proper conclusions and apply these principles to actual legislation, judicial or legislative, and to determine by a practical test the provinces of each and the best way to conserve them.

Within the 475 pages of this work the author has condensed in an admirable manner all the leading arguments for and against codification, in addition to which he has given a large amount of elementary matter, valuable not only to the student, but as well to the professional reader, in refreshing his recollection and aiding to a clearer conception of the generalization involved in the arguments advanced. His style of writing, it may be added, is charmingly clear, as well as remarkably vigorous. While all may not agree with his conclusion that "codification would be

the forging of fetters on the Science of Law, precluding its true development;" that "codification, implying as it does the excellence of our entire system of knowledge at some one stage of an advancing intelligence, is false and untrue to nature, and to nature's laws," and that "codification, presupposing infinite knowledge, is a dream," it will probably be conceded that it would be difficult to put the argument against codification more strongly and forcibly in so many words. Mr. Clarke has certainly made a valuable contribution to the solution of a very important and exceedingly complex problem. —*The Albany Law Journal.*

Principles of English Grammar for the Use of Schools. By G. R. Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia University. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Carpenter's is essentially a new grammar. In its emphasis upon the historical development of language, in its recognition of usage as a real standard, in the educational soundness of its methods, it reflects the characteristics of the later English scholarship.

The fact that the book recognizes usage as a real standard is noteworthy. Our grammars have, for the last fifty years, stated, more or less explicitly, that all laws of language are ultimately subordinate to usage; but few have made the slightest concessions to usage in their judgments as to the "correctness" of questionable constructions. To Professor Carpenter, however, usage is no vain abstraction, but a tremendous force. * * *

I said that Professor Carpenter's is a new grammar, and so it is. One must be grateful for the evidence it presents of a real stirring in this long moribund subject. The hopeless radical may, however, be permitted a churlish regret that, being so new, it is not still newer; that it has not gone all the way on the road in which it started. If Professor Carpenter had but forsworn utterly the old patchwork philosophy of the sentences and instead of beginning with the parts of speech and building them into sentences had taken his stand upon the sentence—developing thence, according to their function, his classification of the words; if, instead of tucking in a single chapter at the close on the analysis of sentences, he has made this chapter the germ and potential substance of his entire work—then it would be tolerably certain that his grammar must be adequate for all our needs for some twenty years at least to come—a long life for a text-book in these hurrying times. But it will not do to forget that in his refusal to adopt the most radical treatment of the subject, Professor Carpenter has perhaps chosen the wiser part of a liberal reconstructionist; and has thus contributed more than could probably have been done in any other way toward the ultimate emancipation of grammar from the artificial and outworn traditions which have so long bound it. —*Educational Review.*

The Pruning Book. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell. The Macmillan Company.

Every person interested in the culture of shade and fruit trees and vines will welcome the excellent manual which Mr. Bailey has compiled for their use, and which is published in the excellent "Garden Craft" Series. The author goes into the subject very exhaustively, beginning with a careful discussion of the benefits of pruning, which, of course, he shows to be very great, whenever intelligently accomplished. In the second division of the volume he deals with specific growths, such as the chief fruit-yielding trees, ornamental plants and vines, and the care of hedges. Two chapters are devoted to the American system of grape-training. It is characteristic of this work, as of Mr. Bailey's other contributions to this series, that his knowledge of the subject is not limited to this country, but he mentions many European methods which can be introduced advantageously under the conditions which exist here. The clear and interesting style in which the book is written, its entire practicability, and the obvious intimacy of the author's acquaintance with the details of pruning and grafting, combine to make it exceedingly valuable. There are many illustrations, some of which are reproduced from photographs.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Treatise on Magnetism and Electricity. By Andrew Gray, LL.D. F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the University College of North Wales. Two vols. The Macmillan Company.

All sciences without exception exhibit three successive phases; they begin as sciences of pure observation, pass thence into the experimental stage, and fall finally, into the hands of the mathematician, and become largely deductive. Until quite recently chemistry was a purely experimental science, and meteorology a mere mass of observational *data;* to-day they are both threatened by the mathematician, who is ever sighing for fresh fields of conquest, and ere long the non-mathematical mind will have no science left to call his own. How completely electricity and magnetism, which have always lent themselves so markedly to mathematical treatment, have become dominated by the mathematician is evidenced by the latest electrical treatise. The author commences each chapter with the briefest possible statement of the fundamental experimental facts, and then begins to build thereon an imposing mathematical superstructure. As one turns over page after page of Professor Gray's volume, it is impossible not to breathe a short prayer, for the early advent of that genius who is to give us the grand generalization which shall at once "be understanded of the people" and render unnecessary a plunge into the deep ocean of symbols. Until that happy day arrives, treatises, such as the one under review, must needs be; hence it is a matter for some thankfulness that in the

present instance the inherent complexity of the subject should have been minimized by clear and orderly arrangement, and that as much living interest as possible should have been infused into the dry bones of integrals a Lagrangeian methods by frequent reference to and mathematical exposition of the very latest experimental discoveries To the adequately equipped, mathematically and electrically, Professor Gray's volume will doubtless prove stimulating pabulum. —*Literature.*

A Text-Book of Botany. By Dr. E. Strasburger, Dr. Fritz Noll, Dr. H. Schenck and Dr. A. F. W. Schimper; translated by H. C. Porter, Ph.D. London and New York, Macmillan & Co. With 594 illustrations, in part colored.

The volume in its German dress is so well known to botanists that it is quite needless to speak of its merits. Perhaps no man living is better prepared than Dr. Strasburger to undertake the presentation of that portion of the work which deals with the internal morphology of plants. Certainly no man has a better knowledge of the structure of the cell, and the many changes which it undergoes in constitution and form. This book, unlike many other text-books, is, in this chapter at least, authoritative.

The translation is good, and the publishers have spared no pains to make the type and printing all that could be desired, these being far more pleasant to the eye in the translation than in the original. The colored figures, also, are somewhat improved by a softening of the rather bright colors of the German editions.

The publishers announce an early issue of this work in two volumes, of about 300 pages each, to be sold separately, volume I. containing Strasburger's chapter on Morphology, and Noll's on Physiology, and volume II., Schenck's Cryptogams and Schimper's Phanerogams. This will be a great improvement, since it will enable the student of morphology and physiology to supply himself with the part relating to these subjects at much less expense.—*Science.*

Text-book of Physiology. Edited by E. A. Schäfer, LL.D., F.R.S., Jodrell Professor of Physiology, University College, London. Volume I. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898. Price, $8.

This book, which is the joint work of a number of physiologists, is not a "text-book" in the ordinary sense of the word, but is what the Germans call a *Handbuch, i. e.*, a work intended for advanced students and investigators. The need of just such a work as this one, in which the treatment is advanced and each subject considered by a specialist in that subject, and one containing full references to the literature has long been felt. Not only has no such work appeared in English in recent years, but none in French or German since Hermann's famous *Handbuch* came out, nearly twenty years ago.

It is proposed to limit the scope of the work to the purely conventional physiology to the exclusion of such topics as the cell and cellular physiology. Even chapters on generation and reproduction are excluded on the ground that these subjects are studied by morphological rather than physiological methods. On the other hand, when outside matter is needed to explain some subject, it is freely introduced; thus there is an entire chapter devoted to an account of the processes of diffusion, osmosis, and filtration preparatory to the chapter on the lymph and lymph formation.

It is impossible to go into details regarding the contents of this volume. To quote the words of the preface, it "deals mainly with the chemical constitution and the chemical processes of the animal body, and with those physical and chemical phenomena which are connected with the production and elaboration of the secretions and other fluids of the body." There is first a chapter on physiological chemistry, followed by chapters on the blood, lymph, urine and milk; on digestion; on the secretion of saliva and other digestive juices, on the chemistry of respiration; on animal heat and metabolism, and finally one by Schafer on the ductless glands and internal secretions. These articles are not mere compilations, but, being written for the most part by men well known as investigators in the subjects upon which they have written, have been prepared with critical ability and contain many original observations.

The following well-known English physiologists have contributed to this volume; Halliburton, Schafer, Gamgee, Reid, Starling, Moore, Langley, Edkins, Paton, Hopkins and Pembrey. For so many contributors, the treatment of the various subjects is remarkably uniform; the reader does not feel that one author has unduly emphasized his subject, or has treated it in a manner entirely different from that of another author—something which is often observed in works of joint authorship.

A few typographical errors of minor importance are observed—such, for example, as the confounding of the names Meltzer and Melzer in the index. In one place the work of Abel and Davis is referred to, and in another part the paper is attributed to Abel and Davies. Considering, however, the large number of authors and papers quoted, such errors seem to be comparatively rare.

The second volume will be awaited with much interest. If it is as good as the first volume, physiologists may be congratulated upon having a thoroughly good and comprehensive work on their subject.—*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

The Meaning of Education. By Professor Nicholas Murray Butler. The Macmillan Company.

Among the younger professors of the theory and practice of education in this country the professor of philosophy in Columbia College

holds a deservedly high place. His training has been severe and inclusive; its breadth has kept him from being the expounder of a single idea or advocate of a narrow school of pedagogic thought. The volumes from his pen have shown a fund of knowledge and an intellectual equipment rare in writers on this subject. His present work is no exception. It consists of essays and addresses presented during the past 15 years to audiences of teachers in many parts of the country. The subject matter of these essays is, however, of present value and importance to many who are not professional teachers and instructors; to the parent of the children taught and to the citizens who cheerfully pay the enormous cost of our educational system. The author's main theses are, first, that education is the most important of human interests; second, that this human interest can and should be studied in a scientific spirit and by a scientific method; and, third, that in a democracy education is a failure if it does not relate itself to the duties and opportunities of citizenship.

One of the best of the papers is that entitled "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?" It is characterized by a fine literary taste and broad judgment. The concluding words are, "No knowledge is worthless, yet that knowledge is of most worth which stands in closest relation to the highest forms of the activity of that spirit which is created in the image of Him Who holds nature and man alike in the hollow of His hand." The two concluding essays treat of the secondary school and secondary education in this country with comparisons of that in France and Germany. This is a topic of great national importance and Professor Butler's discussion brings out the strong points of our system as well as its undeniably weak ones.

A large percentage of the just criticism of our educational methods centres finally on conditions in secondary education. Our educators cannot be too much on the alert to raise its standard and increase in quality its results. As a whole, the book is an extremely sensible and practical contribution to its subject and should be well received both for its merits and timeliness of topic. —*Hartford Post.*